CARNRICK'S

**SOLUBLE FOOD**

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28638—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| 15-0 8-8<br>11-0 6-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 8-8<br>11 0 6-8 |
| 25-0 13-8<br>22-0 12-0 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 25-0 13-8<br>22-C 13-0 |
| 37-8 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 37-8 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 16th Jany. |
| † PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 23rd „ |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 30th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 6th Feb. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 13th „ |
| † RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crewe | 20th „ |
| B.L. ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. B. Daniel | 27th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 5th Mar. |
| B.L. KHEDIVE | 3868 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 12th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 19th „ |
| B.L. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 2nd Apr. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 16th „ |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 30th „ |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 7th May. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 14th „ |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday, 5 p.m., |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 22nd Mar. |
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 14th Jan. |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | C. S. Tecque | 28th „ |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th Feb. |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers eavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CH RGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discou on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following o other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,060 | 800 | 19th Jan. 1892. |

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 12th Jan., 1892. |

For Handbooks of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st February. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 560 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for IX M NTHS:

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 430 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 18th Jan. |

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bellen | 3,800 | 550 | 24th Jan. |

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 16th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th January, 1892. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Will sail on |
|---|---|---|
| †*EMPRESS OF THE EAST | 3200 | 1st Week in Feby. for London. |
| *ANNIE BARROW | 3085 | 3rd „ „ |
| MARY BEYTS | 3790 | 1st „ in March, „ |
| †*MINNA CRAIG | 4760 | 3rd „ „ |
| QUEEN OF INDIA | 3691 | 1st „ in April, „ |

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

### BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 27th Jany. |
| ROUMANIA | 3387 | W. Young | 6th Feby. |
| ASIA | 3560 | James Laird | 20th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | 3069 | James Brown | 5th March. |
| ARABIA | 3544 | C. Hillcoat | 19th March. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 1st April. |
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 16th April. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.

## WANTED.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, a School Master and Mistress (Married Couple preferred) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150; Mistress Rs. 50. Free quarters. Apply to the Agent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian and training received. Certificates required.

### OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—b. aust. m. aged 15·3½. Good Hack and Charger, Winner of Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races ............ Price Rs. 750

JESTER.—(3).—g. a. p. 4 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2½ Good Polo Hack and Harness Pony ............ Rs. 500

ALSO:—English Dog-cart by Botwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order ............ Rs. 250

SET of English-made Single Harness ............ Rs. 50

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight; horses open to any trial or examination; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to

HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

CLARKE'S

### UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

### CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 4. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including orse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and so , Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying a  elling of horses will meet our best attention. Hors broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

### CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used, either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

| 6½ by 4¾, Rs. 180. | 8½ by 6½, Rs. 230. | 10 by 8, Rs. 280. | 12 by 10, Rs. 340 Cash Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto „ 205. | ditto „ 260. | ditto „ 315. | ditto „ 380 Credit Price. |

TREACHER & Co.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view, and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under | 170 | 190 | Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in. and under. | 55 | 62 |
| Spare Slides for do. | 45 | 50 | For Plates 15 by 12 in. | 290 | 326 |
| For Plates 12 by 10 in. | 235 | 265 | Spare Slides for do. | 70 | 79 |

### DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens | 125 | 140 | No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens | 170 | 190 |
| No. 2 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens | 240 | 270 | No. 4 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens. | 225 | 252 |
| No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens | 290 | 326 | No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens. | 280 | 315 |

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

| Size of View. | Size of Group. | Diameter of Lens. | Price Rigid Setting. | | Size of View. | Size of Group. | Diameter of Lens. | Price Rigid Setting. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cash Rs. | Credit. Rs. | | | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
| 15 by 12 | 12 by 10 | Ins. 2½ | 245 | 275 | 8½ by 6½ | 6 by 5 | Ins. 1½ | 115 | 129 |
| 12 by 10 | 10 by 8 | „ 2 | 200 | 225 | 6 by 5 | 5 by 4 | „ ¼ | 98 | 110 |
| 10 by 8 | 8½ by ½ | „ 1¾ | 150 | 168 | 5 by 4 | 4¼ by 3¼ | „ ⅛ | 78 | 88 |

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

For ¼ size plates, Cash, Rs. 43; Credit, Rs. 48. For ½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 48; Credit, Rs. 54.

For 8½ by 6½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 72; Credit, Rs. 81.

### DRY PLATES.

| | | 4¼<br>3¼ | 5<br>4 | 6½<br>4¾ | 8½<br>6½ | 10<br>8 | 12<br>10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID— | | | | | | | |
| Cash per doz. | Rs. | 1-2 | 1-12 | 2-8 | 4-12 | 7-4 | 11-0 |
| Credit per doz. | „ | 1-4 | 2-0 | 2-12 | 5-4 | 8-0 | 12-8 |
| THOMAS'S LANDSCAPES— | | | | | | | |
| Cash per doz | Rs. | | 1-8 | 3-8 | 5-12 | 9-4 | 14-0 |
| Credit, per doz. | „ | | 1-10 | 4-0 | 6-4 | 10-8 | 16-0 |
| Ilford Yellow Ordinary | Cash Rs. | 0-14 | 1-8 | 1-14 | 3-8 | 6-8 | 10-0 |
| | Credit „ | 1-0 | 1-10 | 2-2 | 4-0 | 7-4 | 11-0 |
| Ilford White Rapid | Cash Rs. | 1-2 | 1-10 | 2-6 | 4-8 | 8-0 | 12-0 |
| | Credit „ | 1-4 | 1-14 | 2-10 | 5-0 | 9-0 | 13-8 |
| Ilford Red Special Rapid | Cash Rs. | 1-4 | .. | 3-0 | 6-0 | 11-0 | 14-8 |
| | Credit „ | 1-7 | .. | 3-6 | 7-0 | 12-4 | 16-4 |

| Size | | 4¼<br>3¼ | 5<br>4 | 6½<br>4¾ | 8½<br>6½ | 10<br>8 | 12<br>10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marion Britannia | Cash Rs. | 1-4 | 1-14 | 2-12 | 5-4 | 9-4 | 12-8 |
| | Credit „ | 1-6 | 2-2 | 3-2 | 6-0 | 10-4 | 14-0 |
| WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S Ordinary | Cash Rs. | .. | .. | 3-6 | 6-8 | .. | .. |
| | Credit „ | .. | .. | 3-10 | 7-4 | .. | .. |
| Instantaneous | Cash Rs. | 1-8 | 2-4 | 3-4 | 6-8 | 9-12 | 15-8 |
| | Credit „ | 1-12 | 2-8 | 3-12 | 7-4 | 10-12 | 17-8 |
| Drop Shutter | Cash Rs. | 1-12 | 2-6 | 3-10 | 6-12 | 10-8 | 16-0 |
| | Credit „ | 2-0 | 2-10 | 4-0 | 7-10 | 11-12 | 18-0 |
| Edward's XL. | Cash Rs. | 1-12 | .. | 3-8 | 6-4 | 8-12 | 14-0 |
| | Credit „ | 1-14 | .. | 4-0 | 7-0 | 9-12 | 15-1 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

**WHITE KID GLOVES,**
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

**WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,**
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

**WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,**
PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

**SPUN SILK SOCKS,**
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

**SILK POCKET HDKFS,**
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

**THORPE & CO.,**
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| **KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.** | For strengthening and beautifying the Hair and preventing Baldness. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. |
| **KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.** | For the Teeth, prevents decay, whitens the Teeth, and sweetens the Breath. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. |
| **KEMP'S GOA POWDER.** | The Remedy for Indian Ringworm, Dhobie's Itch, &c. Per Bottle, As. 8. |
| **KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.** | The great and never failing Blood Purifier. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8. |
| **KEMP & CO., LD.,** ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. | Veterinary Medicines and Instruments, of every kind and Description. |
| **KEMP & CO., LD.,** ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. | Surgical Instruments, Medical Requisites, Chemical Apparatus, and Druggists' Sundries, etc. |

## PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

## CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months, ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

## CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

"PERFECT" SMOKES.

OUR "O K" BRAND OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

Are expressly prepared for us from Tobacco selected by a discriminating buyer from the best growths of plants reared in Southern India.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each | Per Box | 1 12 |
| O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked | „ | 1 12 |
| O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw | „ | 1 8 |
| O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke | „ | 2 0 |
| O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke | „ | 1 12 |

JAVA GEMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1, in Boxes of 100 | Per Box | 3 8 |
| O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 2 „ „ | „ | 3 4 |
| O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 3 „ „ | „ | 3 0 |

BOMBAY:
Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,**
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORTS MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

POONA.
Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

## BASEL MISSION.

BALMATHA, MANGALORE AND CANNANORE HAND-MADE

## TABLE LINEN AND TWEEDS,

IN GREAT VARIETIES OF PATTERN AND DESIGNS,
Can be had in RETAIL at FACTORY PRICES.

DEPOT, NO. 21, MEADOWS STREET,

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,**
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
**VALVOLINE**

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

**ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,**
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.
57TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
UNDER DISTINGUISH PATRONAGE,
TO-NIGHT, AND TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS

Of the Grandest Pantomime ever witnessed in Bombay, after being performed for Sixteen Consecutive Nights to Crowded Houses. Remember the last two nights of
BLUE-BEARD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
MIKADO.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH. & 15TH,
"YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."
First appearance of Mr. W. Wentworth, the Celebrated Artiste as Jack Point.

SATURDAY 16TH
OUR GRAND VARIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. T. EMPSON,
Manager of the Stanley Opera Company.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

Admission:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the house. Zenana Boxes can be engaged. T. EMPSON, Manager.

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THE SECOND ADVENT OF
OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST
AND ANTECEDENT EVENTS.
AN ADDRESS
Will be delivered by
COL. A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B.,
AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL,
LOWER COLABA,
ON THURSDAY, 14TH INST.,
AT 8-30 P.M.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th Instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1892.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1892.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and form of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1892.

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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my Constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade, which consist of all the Leading Brands.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this Furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries, and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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DODD'S SOOTHING TEATS.

The Teat is made with the object of preventing overfeeding Babes by Bottle or Breast. It will be found to supply the place of either Breast or Bottle, after a child has been fed, and will soothe a child to sleep or keep it quiet for hours. As. 6 only.

Maw's Registered Pads, superior to Rings, As. 6.
Maw's Musical Pads, As. 6.
Maw's Rattle Soother, As. 6 and As. 10.
Teething Rings, India-Rubber, best quality, As. 4.
" Ivory " " As. 10.

BABY'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

Maw's Fountain Feeding Bottles, with best fitting, Re. 1-0.
Maw's Alexandra Feeding Bottle, with best fitting, Re. 1-0.
Maw's Old or Boat-Shaped, flat with Screw Stopper, Teat, Brush, complete As. 13.

INDIA-RUBBER TEATS.

Maw's Registered, As. 4 each, or Rs. 2-8 per Dozen.
" curved, As. 6 or Rs. 2-8 per Dozen.

TEETHING NECKLACE.

Geberig's Black, As. 10 only.
" Blue or Crimson, As. 14 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY SKATING RINK

(THE FLOOR HAS LATELY BEEN PLANED AND NEW SKATES INTRODUCED.)

LADIES' SESSION 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON " 5 p.m., to 7 p.m.
EVENING " 8-30 p.m., to 11 p.m.

EXCELLENT BRASS BAND PLAYS EVERY NIGHT.

And no efforts are spared to make the Rink attractive and comfortable.

EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS IN ATTENDANCE.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
To be given at the
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 9-15 P.M.,
UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PART I.

1. Madrigal......Come let us join the Roundelay ..................W. Beale.
2. Song..........Don't be Sorrowful, Darling.Molloy.
Mr. Andersen Clarke.
3. Song..........Bid me Discourse ..........Bishop.
Miss N. Tudball.
4. Violin (with Piano accompt).......Serenade.............Schwareska.
Mr. Freyvogel and Mr. Metaxas.
5. Song..........Die Nachtliche Heerschau..Loewe.
Mr. Basil Scott.
6. Song..........A Night in June ..........A. Young Thomas.
Mrs. Greenway.
7. Song..........Nazareth (with Organ).....Gounod.
Mr. Thelenberg.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Cornet & Organ...The Lost Chord..........Sullivan.
Cornet, Private Fealey, 2nd K. O. Y. L. I. Organ, Mr. Mant
2. Song..........Robert's O tu che Adou....Meyerbeer.
Mrs Walker.
3. Song..........What will you do, Love ? ..S. Lever.
Mr. Andersen Clarke.
4. Song..........Hybias the Cretan ..........Elliott.
Mr. Thelenberg.
5. Part Song....You Stole my Love ..........W. Macfarren.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS—Price, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1—can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. (where a Plan can be seen and places reserved) and also from—

Mrs. Yorke Smith, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Carroll, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Stevens, School of Art.
Mrs. Evans, Parel.

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DR. FINKLER'S
PAPAIN POWDER AND PILLS,

Used and recommended as a Dyspepsia cure.
Is the only reliable and effective Preparation known.
Powder, Per tin Rs. 3-4, and Pills Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 94 CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, the Numbers of 93 of which are given below, have been stolen from Mr. Nathubhai Shamlal, carrying on business under the name of Gangaram Chabildas, at Yeola, in the Zillah of Nassick. Any person dealing with the said Notes, or any of them, will do so at his risk.

Nos. OF THE CURRENCY NOTES:—
For Rupees One Thousand each.

S-37 64667
64666
64665
64664
64663
60008
45222
59381
49944
58556
55190
43261
55363
51417
61964
53952
59261
60786
54212
47273
57076
59840
58319
44625
53038
62267
58234
46699
48062
48842
58991
54461
54580
59595
60634
61011
61086
26965
57854
60480
60481
60482
62839
62842
59680
51916
63276
45610
53750
52441
58794
15606
37791
34886
43846
46619
61822
61823
41958
58279
54668 to 54676
65776
68410 to 68420
68423 to 68434

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

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SANTHA! SANTHA!!
A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.
Universally Admired and Recommended.
Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

---

MADON'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.

Much used and becomes a favourite Article to those who once use it. Delicately perfumed, soothing, and free from mineral and poisonous ingredients. Annas 10 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

---

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. Chyebassa, a bran new English-made side light, square fronted, double-seated BROUGHAM, and a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides these, there are other bran new and second-hand English carriages, such as, Victorias, Cee and Under-spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landau, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single, double, and four-in-hand HARNESSES.

And also best real MOCHA COFFEE, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

---

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated Tooth Powder is unsurpassed in arresting bleeding, correcting foul breath, strengthening the Gums, and thoroughly cleaning the Teeth. Per Bottle, Annas 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

---

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of Captain Gimblett's furniture advertized to take place THIS DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard.

1 air gun, 1 child's cradle, 1 perambulator, 1 type-writer, and 1 Lady's worktable.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of cupboards, table, chairs, sofas, wardrobe, platedware, crockeryware, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Sutlej.

1 case millinery, consisting of boys' caps, ladies' felt riding hats, Ostrich bows and trimmings, squirrel cloak, children's sun hats, bonnets, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—Merally Currumsey.

14 cases Marine lanterns.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motun.

1 case 10 pieces embossed pilots.
1 " 15 " cotton coatings.

On account and at the risk of Bora Abdoolally Meyasab Tyebally.

2391 F 2393 } 1-4—4 cases brass orsidue.
1—1 " gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Bora Sullamanjee Essoof bhoy.

S E 1-3—1 case needles.
4-6 3 " "
92-94 2 " "

On account and at the risk of Hajee Ebhram Fuckeer Mahomed.

1 case paper lanterns.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome light serviceable victoria.
1 four-seated dog-cart.
1 Strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 Second-hand-Mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonetti.
1 Handsome grey mare, about 8 years old, broken in saddle
1 Tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction.

1 case 54 pieces tweed, coating, cashmere, &c.
1 case 68 pieces alpaca, coating, Italian, satin, merino, and cashmere.
2 cases 80 pieces cashmere.
1 case 26 pieces woollen homespun coating.
1 case 12 pieces black woollen coating.
2 cases ladies' dress cloth, tweed, coating, serge, &c.

The above pieces will all be sold singly to suit all buyers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Flour Mills, Byramji Hall Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a full-sized billiard table (nearly new) by John Roberts and Co., with patent low cushions and billiard pool and pyramid balls, cues, &c., complete, and two 87 candle-power lamps by Ditmar, a stylish victoria with bay horse and harness complete, Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, large size glass fish aquarium aviary with birds, marble clock, large cooking stove, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. SEAGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 11, 1892.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Dr. J. Temperley Gray, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best electro-platedware, Cutch solid silver vase, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, with 18 stops by Debain, a large chronometer clock showing dates and hours, by "Rankin" of Glasgow, a handsome English clock by Newton, first-rate oil-painting and water-colors, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpet, swords, shields, revolvers, pistols, a D.-B. gun in case by T. Bland, library, surgical instruments, large English telescope, a handsome glass-fronted single seated miniature office brougham, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a handsome strong light English-built victoria, 3 pairs of handsome strong bay Arab horses, sets of English single and double harness, oilmanstores, wines, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 11, 1892.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of 50 packages of very superior transparent and high class printed enamelled, gilt and of latest shape Chinaware from well known manufacturers in London, the same consisting of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches flat and deep plates, covered dishes, soup and sauce tureens, 5 to 20 inches flat dishes covered and H. W. V. dishes, tea, coffee and breakfast cups and saucers, milk and cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins B. and B. plates, butter pads, milk pails, muffin dishes, slop basins, bowls, toast racks, egg cups, washhand basins, water jugs, tumblers, brush, soap and sponge boxes, bed-pans, water pails, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1892, at 2 p. m., by SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at Meadow Street, No. 4, godown on ground flour of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's office.

Will be put up for sale in small lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 11, 1892.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mowji Samji, the mortgagee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Shewjee Pragjee, the following properties, viz:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1892, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the oart, called or known by the name of Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old Survey No. 653, new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with the two dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2773 and street No. 3, and bounded on the east by a passage of the said oart leading to Gamdevi Road, on the west by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee, and on north partly by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south partly by a passage common to the hereditaments and premises now in description and partly to the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly and thirdly described and to the owners of the properties on the south side of the said passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the said oart Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, New No. 2219, old Survey No 653, and new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a dwelling-house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2774, street No. 4, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee, on the north partly by the said passage which is common to the hereditaments and premises now in description, to the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described and to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described, and on the south by the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1892, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts situate, lying in and forming part of the said oart Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old Survey No. 653, and new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee, on the west by the property of Soonabai, daughter of Heerjee Jewanjee, on the north by the property of Pascoal de Souza Colee, and on the south partly by the property of Gungadher Shewjee and partly by the passage common to the premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises first and secondly hereinbefore described, and also to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises secondly hereinbefore described and the premises now in description.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 11, 1892.

---

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 11.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| COLIGNY FRERES | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES | Cognac. |
| GABRIEL St. MARC | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rheir. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| THOS. MOSLEY AND Co. | Gibraltar. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

---

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are requested to send ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 to H. W. Uloth, Esq., Honorary Treasurer. Private view of Exhibition and Conversazione will take place on 2nd February, 1892, at 9-30 P.M.

Members can bring two Ladies.

Public opening February 3rd at 5-15 P.M. Members free. Prospectus ready. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Latest date for receiving Pictures January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

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I HAVE ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of M. OSTERMAYER AND CO.

M. OSTERMAYER.

Bombay, January, 1892.

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NOTICE.

AS required by Para 77 of the Company's Act an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1892, at 4 p. m., at the Mill premises to confirm the Special Resolution passed by the Majority of the Shareholders in the Meeting held on the 28th day of December, 1891, appointing the persons for the time being constituting the firm of A. John and Co., as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company.

By Order.
A. JOHN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

---

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION will be held at 5 P. M., on 11th January, 1892, in the TOWN HALL, Bombay.

E. O. WALKER,
Hony. Secy. E. C. S. Association.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby WARNED AGAINST DEALING in MY NAME with my SON FEEDAALLY ABDOOLCADER, who has become SEPARATE FROM ME.

ABDOOLCADER ESMALJEE MOTEEWALLA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1891.

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NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

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CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month, Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

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AJMERE-MERWARA.
EXCISE.

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the EXISTING FARM of the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit, and of extracting and selling toddy in the districts of AJMERE-MERWARA, will expire on the 31st MARCH 1892; and that sealed tenders for the Farm for a period of five years from the 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1897, will be received by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere, up to 5 P.M., 15th February 1892.

2. Tenders will be taken into consideration only when accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), either in Government Securities, Promissory Notes or Cash, and not otherwise.

3. The successful tenderer, whose tender for the Farm is accepted, will have to pay Rs. 15,000 in addition to the earnest deposit mentioned above, as cash security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the contract, and Rs. 35,935 being the cash outlay that will be necessary in taking over the stock and plant, &c., from the outgoing contractor, within ten days from the date of the order calling upon him to make the payment and sign the contract, in default of which the earnest deposit accompanying his tender will be forfeited to Government, and he will be liable to any further loss incurred by Government by his detraction.

Cost of one month's liquor stock .......................Rs. 2,535
Value of Plant, Distillery, Buildings, &c. ........... " 33,400
Total..Rs. 35,935

4. Each and every tenderer submitting his tender with the required earnest deposit, will be required to satisfy the Collector of his ability to meet these demands before his tender can be taken into consideration. A minimum guarantee of Rs. 90,000 will be required. Other particulars as to the form of license to be given and the conditions to be observed by the licensee can be obtained on application to the Collector.

5. The Government will not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.

A. F. DELAESSOE, CAPTAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere-Merwara.

Ajmere, The 30th December, 1891.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Packed, all sorts of paints, Oil Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેખ આદમ કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

## TROPICAL FLANNELS.
## SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. ....................3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. ....................each " 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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## SPENCER & CO.'S
## CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

## CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

From 1st January 1892, Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

---

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ............£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortly to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

6-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 25 | Rs. 985 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1005 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 390 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 122½ |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 330 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80, | $125 | all | 15 pr. ct. | £53— |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Silver Share | .. | -- | -- | -- | 100 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,100xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr.ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 810 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 375 |
| BombayCotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 127½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 115 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 45 dvd | 359 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,425 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | .. | Rs. 20 | 175xd |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 100 | 975 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 545 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 410xd |
| Hengoli Press Co, Ld | 750 | 400 | all | 32½ | 145 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 63 | 445 |
| Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 80c |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 415 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 35 | 237½ |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 55 | 555 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 12½ | 107½ |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 390 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 135 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 445 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 75 | 210 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 840 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 100 | all | Rs. 20 | 470ex |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 82 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 per.ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 625 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 405 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 580 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 510 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 530 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,220 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 995 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr.ct. | 635 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 30 | 630 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 440 |
| Coral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 0 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 442½ |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 880 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr.ct. | 580 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 510 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 90 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 720 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 575 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| ImperialCotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 17-8 | 335 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 977½ |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr.ct. | 635 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 340 |
| JamshedManufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 222½ |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 745 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 xd |
| Khandeish | 730 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 640 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 640 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 550 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr.ct. | 193 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 700 |
| LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 57½ | 952½ |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,030 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 420 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr.ct. | 500nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,360 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 8 | 110 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,625 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr.ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 690 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 430 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,175 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 670 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,085xd |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,450 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,050 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 490 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100nom |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 270 | 250 | 12½ | 270 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 7 | 215 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 455 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 465 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 675 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 370xd |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 680 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 700 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly guar. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | all | 5 p.c | 2,400 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | — | £ 18 | .. | do. | 420 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>50 | 200<br>150 | 10<br>7½ | 250<br>195 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 106 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 830 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 3,600xd |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 900 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 26 | 84 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr.ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 870 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr.ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr.ct. | 395 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 150 |
| Geyer&Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | .. | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 14 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 100 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 306 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 100 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 40 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 91 |
| NapierHotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 51xd |
| NapierFoundry | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr.ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr.ct. | 19 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr.ct. | 77 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 1470 |
| Prince of WalesFireIn. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,600 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 30 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 80 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr.ct. | 50 |
| Do. Prf. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 100 | all | 85 | 980 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,300 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 93 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 19½ |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 23-2 | |
| China Leaf | " | 22-11 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | " | 22-9 | " |
| Do. do. new | " | 22-5-6 | " |
| Australia do. | " | 22-15 | |
| Bombay do. | " | 22-8 | |
| English Sovereigns | " | 14-6-6 | |
| Do. Drazons | " | 14-5 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | " | 106-12 | |
| Do. 17½ do. | " | 106-15 | |
| Carolus Dollars | " | 327 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 223 | " |
| Fyfe-Francs | " | 221 | " |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, European Civil Service Association, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
Yacht Club Dance.
Gaisty Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Java (s), from Busreh; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Gutenfels (s), Hamburg; and Cereda (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Idar (s), from Cardiff; Yeddo (s), and Kovno (s), Hull; and Pekin (s), Hongkong.

**VESSELS SAILED.**—The following vessels sailed on the 9th:—Thames (s), for Aden; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa, &c.; and Hoseinee (s), Persian Gulf.

**NOTICE.**—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**—The s. s. Hesper entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Waverley left it on Friday.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Ibo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 11th instant.

**POTAL NOTICE.**—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

**THE MARINE BATTALION BAND.**—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, to-day.

**LOST OR STOLEN.**—Lawrence Phillips, living at Purbhadavie Road, has reported the loss of sundry gold ornaments, worth about Rs. 86.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—On Thursday Mr. C. Phillimore entrusted his servant with a bill for recovery of Rs. 347, but the servant absconded with the money. The matter was reported to the police, who are now searching for the defaulting servant.

**B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.**—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th December, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 53,473 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 7,098 in the earnings.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**—On and after the 1st February, 1892, parcels addressed to Bagdad and Busreh, in Turkish Arabia, must be accompanied by Customs Declarations, duly filled in the form prescribed for foreign parcels. Copies of this form can be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

**WATSON'S MEMORANDA FOR TRAVELLERS.**—With to-day's *Bombay Gazette* is issued a "Memoranda for Travellers," published by Messrs. William Watson and Company, bankers and agents, Bombay, London, and Karachi. Messrs. Watson and Company, who are the "pioneers" of the cheap passage movement, offer many valuable suggestions to the homeward-bound passenger, showing how the most luxurious or the cheapest and fastest passages may be obtained.

**COLLAPSE OF A SCAFFOLD.**—A rather serious accident occurred on Saturday last in consequence of the giving way of a scaffolding at the Prince's Dock. About 11 persons were engaged in erecting a shed, when the scaffold gave way throwing off all the labourers, who were more or less injured. They were all taken to the J. J. Hospital, where eight of them were discharged after their injuries had been attended to, while the remaining three labourers who were seriously injured were, detained in the Hospital. Two of them, named Alisab Fazloodin and Shaik Ali Shaik Amad, are now lying in the Hospital in a precarious state, very little hope being entertained of their recovery. It is not known how the scaffolding gave way.

**CAUGHT IN THE ACT.**—Ahmed Kassum *alias* Isoof Kassum, who is known to the police as a man of bad repute, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse, containing Re. 1-6 from a Goanese, named Antone Ferone. On Friday the complainant was standing at a fish stall in the Null Bazaar, purchasing fish, when Mahadoo Bapoo seized the accused whilst he was picking the pocket of the complainant, containing Re. 1-6, and handed him over to the police. The police ascertained that Ahmed had been twice before convicted, and had no occupation, and spent his nights in a mosque. The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

**POCKET-PICKING.**—At the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, Shaik Ameer Shaik Chand, a Mahomedan, having no employment, was on Saturday tried before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having, on Thursday, stolen a purse containing ten annas, the property of Pandoo Soobhana, a bugler in the 5th N.I., living in the Military Lines at the Crawford Market. On Thursday evening the complainant went to the Null Bazaar to make some purchases, and while there the accused thrust his hand into the bugler's pocket and extracted the purse. The complainant turned round and saw the accused standing behind in a suspicious manner, and seized him, when he passed the purse to a companion. Mr. Greyhurst produced a register of three previous convictions against Shaik Ameer, who admitted them. The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**THE BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.**—This dispensary, founded at Tardeo by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to commemorate the name of his late lamented wife, Bai Heerabai, has already proved of great benefit, demonstrating the real need of such an institution that existed in the locality. The work done since the opening of the dispensary on the 7th December last to the close of that month, shows that the donor has exercised a wise discretion in diverting his charity in this direction. The situation, too, of the dispensary is one which is found convenient for the poor sufferers who daily attend it. It has proved an appreciable boon principally to mill operatives, and others of the poorer classes of employes connected with the numerous mills in this district, and the poor cultivators, &c., also share largely in its benefits. From the 7th December last to the end of that month, the number of new admissions amounted to 166. The total number of patients treated was 354, out of whom 135 were Hindus, 11 Mussulman, 14 Parsees, and 6 Christians. The number of males was 280, females 50, and children 24.

**BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**—The following are the winning numbers for the month of December 1891. 2 Prizes of Rs. 100 each and 15 of Rs. 10 each which must be claimed within the current month.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 100 Prizes. | | No. |
| Green Line | Up | | C304047 |
| Special " | Down | | G972902 |
| | Rs. 10 Prizes. | As. | No. |
| Yellow Line | Down | 2 | C345814 |
| " " | " | " | C345813 |
| Special Line | Up | ½ | C334418 |
| Lavender " | Down | " | C262320 |
| Green " | " | 1 | E643318 |
| Yellow " | " | " | E579234 |
| Brown " | " | " | E239877 |
| " " | Up | " | D685455 |
| Lavender " | Down | " | D560251 |
| Blue " | Up | " | D219378 |
| Red " | Down | " | C916338 |
| Green " | " | ½ | C318613 |
| Red " | Up | " | C025375 |
| Green " | " | " | C225976 |
| " " | " | " | C219355 |

**ASSAULT AND THEFT.**—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Rahim Poonja, an habitual thief, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a woman, named Doorga, at Coombarwarra. About six months ago Rahim was taken up by the police on a charge of theft and was convicted, but before going to jail he gave the woman a dog to keep until his return from jail. On the 5th instant the accused was discharged from jail, where he had served a term of six months' hard labour. On Thursday evening he called at the room of one Mathoora, a woman, a neighbour of Doorga, where he met the prosecutrix, and asked her to return the dog to him, when she requested him to call for it the next day, as she had left the dog at her mother's place at Doongri. Rahim refused to accede to her request, and commenced quarrelling with Doorga, when Mathoora told them to leave her room as she did not wish to have any row in her house. The prosecutrix then left her neighbour's place and returned to her room, where the accused continued his quarrel with the woman over the dog, and struck her several blows with his clenched fist, and afterwards attacked her with a small penknife, inflicting a wound, which bled profusely. An alarm was raised, and a number of neighbours ran to Doorga's assistance, and the accused was seized and handed over to the police; the prosecutrix in the meantime was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where her wound was dressed. Inspector Greyhurst informed the Magistrate that from inquiries made at the jail he ascertained that there were forty previous conviction registered against Rahim. The accused in his defence urged that on the evening of the day in question he went to the prosecutrix's place to ask for his dog, when she asked him to wait in the room, and five minutes after she returned with a police sepoy with her head bleeding and her *saree* stained with blood and had him arrested on the charge. The Magistrate found Rahim guilty and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years.

**VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.**—The efforts put forward by the crew of H. M. S. Marathon to aid the funds of the Seamen's Institute, met with unquestionable success on Saturday evening. The building was pretty well filled and the unanimous verdict freely expressed by all who witnessed the entertainment was that the men who took part in the preceedings possessed much ability and must have studied their several parts with great care. The performance began with Mr. Phipp's humorous lecture on the "Sun, Moon, and Stars," and Messrs. Russell and Ford followed with a lively duet, "The two Militia men." "Tom Latham's Pard" was capitally rendered by Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Holland fairly "took the wind out of the sails" in "Cabby knows his fare." A song and dance followed in which Messrs. Mitchel and Davies completely won the audience, and Mr. King, R. M. A., concluded the first part of the performance with a sweet rendering of "Love's Old Sweet Song." The second part consisted of a domestic drama, entitled "An Old Man" in two acts, and from the rise of the curtain until its fall, the greatest interest was shown by the audience who, apart from the faultless acting were exceedingly amused at the first-rate get-up of the "Ladies," Fabbies' uncommonly well arranged toilet and delicate deportment calling for special admiration. To speak individually of the characters would be out of place when all acquitted themselves so well, suffice it to say that upon Mr. Bishop devolved the entire management of the entertainment, and the greatest credit is due to him for the able way in which he carried it all out and acted the "Old Man." Messrs. Steer, Holland, Stephen, King and Phipps had the heaviest parts of the drama. "M. Mmvlle" was capitally represented by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Courtney provoked much laughter as "The Boy." A song, "Oh hear the winds blow," was sweetly rendered by Mr. Phuhet, and this was followed by a comic song, "I was not born for the Sea," by Mr. W. L. Shaw, the applause following the song fully indicating how much the audience appreciated Mr. Shaw's singing. He had to respond to an encore. The tableau "Rule Brittania" wound up a really first-rate entertainment, which could not have been surpassed for grouping, harmony in colour, and blending of shades of light. Capt. Hill and the officers of the Marathon, some of whom were present and the crew of the vessel all endeavoured to make the result what it proved, a success for the institute and the performers.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

11, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
European Civil Service Association Meeting, Town Hall Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
12, Tuesday—"C" Co., B. V. Rifles, March Out.
13, Wednesday—Concert at Town Hall in aid of the Indo-British Institution.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana Christmas Treat, 4 p.m.
14, Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House Parel.
15, Friday—Meeting of University Senate.
Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
16, Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana Sports, 4 p.m.
Mr. G. C. Miln at Novelty Theatre.
17, Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18, Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections.
General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19, Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
Native Christian Assembly, 8 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20, Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22, Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23, Saturday—Departure of General Booth.
Mr. G. C. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.
25, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Ward) Election.
26, Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28, Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30, Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.

FEBRUARY.

1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
5, Friday—"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahalaxmi Fort.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
9, Tuesday—"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Du Works.
ombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January as compared with the statement of the 29th December:—

| LIABILITIES. | December 29. Rs. | A. | P. | January 5. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,64,18,257 | 0 | 8 | 1,58,44,933 | 14 | 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 6,27,10,453 | 2 | 11 | 6,37,69,900 | 4 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 1,42,306 | 12 | 7 | 8,94,688 | 8 | 6 |
| Sundries | 32,13,790 | 13 | 9 | 30,33,452 | 6 | 7 |
| Rs. | 10,71,84,807 | 13 | 11 | 10,77,42,975 | 2 | 1 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,14,18,838 | 8 | 0 | 86,29,404 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 64,33,275 | 12 | 0 | 64,33,406 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 96,27,825 | 2 | 2 | 1,02,85,550 | 12 | 1 |
| Credits on do. | 65,66,074 | 10 | 8 | 69,50,760 | 1 | 2 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 2,23,43,458 | 2 | 2 | 2,26,48,490 | 12 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 9,67,222 | 13 | 11 | 9,78,548 | 7 | 9 |
| Bullion | 18,23,783 | 12 | 0 | 11,83,844 | 14 | 7 |
| Dead Stock | 12,13,600 | 2 | 6 | 12,03,219 | 8 | 6 |
| Stamps | 11,329 | 11 | 10 | 10,867 | 15 | 10 |
| Sundries | 18,90,010 | 12 | 6 | 22,54,744 | 11 | 4 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,38,50,080 | 11 | 4 | 1,60,42,098 | 7 | 10 |
| Do. at Branches | 2,56,80,306 | 9 | 10 | 2,99,20,039 | 7 | 1 |
| Rs. | 10,71,84,807 | 13 | 11 | 10,77,42,975 | 2 | 1 |

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 5th January, 1892:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 28,75,593 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 23,62,270 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 10,59,447 | do. |
| Post Bills | 2,52,381 | do. |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Bank's Investments | 1639,,304 | Dec. |
| Loans | 6,57,726 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit | 3,84,685 | do. |
| Mercantile Bills | 5,038 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 28,16,984 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 42,39,732 | Inc. |

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92:—

| | In Jan. 1892. Bengal. | In Dec. 1891. Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 45,00,000 | 20,00,000 | 65,00,000 |
| Actual | 46,73,375 | 14,48,700 | 61,22,075 |
| Better than Estimate | 1,73,375 | .. | .. |
| Worse than Estimate | .. | 5,51,300 | 3,77,925 |

Ten sales of Bengal opium and 9 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

| | To end of Jan. 1892. Bengal. | To end of Dec. 1891. Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 4,72,50,000 | 1,41,00,000 | 6,13,50,000 |
| Actual | 4,93,41,070 | 1,40,28,000 | 6,33,69,070 |
| Better than Estimate | 20,91,070 | .. | 20,19,070 |
| Worse than Estimate | .. | 72,000 | .. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, Captain J Stone, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo and Mons. D'Arc and party as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 175 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 671 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 95 deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, which sailed yesterday. For Genoa—Col Ross, Mrs Ross and child, Mr J M Kerr, Mr L Laccher, Revd F Aliberty, Col Chaplin, Mrs Wallace, and Mr T Bettoni. For Aden—1 deck passenger. For Portsaid—Nawab Hassan and 2 servants.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain T P Nailer, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. W H Patrick, Mr Pestonjee H J Rustomjee, and 37 deck. For Busreh—Nawa Cumrodin Hayder Khan and ten others, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 948 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Busreh—Mr Abdul Aziz, Mr and Mrs Nanjee Allow, Mr Ahmed Chettah, Mr Ahmed, Mr Levi, Mr Pudomsey, two ladies and three children, Mr M A Hussein, Mr Ahmed Hajee, and Mr Mahomed bin Malyla. From Bushire—Mr M Sadamul, Mr P Damanmul, Mr H A M Hogle, and Mr Busseer. From Kurrachee—Mrs Thompson, Lieut E Mesurier, Mrs Plunket, Mrs Barnett, Miss Barnett, Major Raddell, and Mr Forester. From different ports—164 deck.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, Captain Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with H M's China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr S S Joseph. From Hongkong.—S D Setna, Mr D M Mehta, Mr N F Mehta, Mr C Pallonjee, and Mr Bosier. From Singapore—Mr Tricumjee. From Melbourne—Mrs Hickson and infant, Master B Hickson, Mrs Groves, two nurses, two master Groves and one infant. From Adelaide—Mrs Ranch. From Colombo—Mrs Rose, Mrs Wilson, Mr G O Thompson, Mr and Mrs Harris, Mr R O Chapter, Mr A M Coates, Mr Dvane, Mr C McElroy, Mr L B Newell, Mr H L Wendt, Mr and Mrs P D A Mack, Mr M Lace, Mr J A Blanchard, Miss Boucant, Mr and Mrs Stanyon, Miss Stanyon, Mrs L F Selfidge, Mr and Mrs Skinner, Master Skinner, Mr and Mrs Noor Mahomed and two children, Mr and Mrs Abdool Hoosein, Mrs G Shaiktyel, Mr Herchborn, Lt-Col C H Des Volus, nurse and two infants. From Hongkong to London—Mr and Mrs Morris. From London to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Wallis, and two infants.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Clan Gordon | 1313 | Morison | B | F Muir & Co |
| " Naueri | 1168 | McAllister | C | Bo & P S N Co |
| " City of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frame | D | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| " Nyanza | 1421 | Symons | F | Allana Munjee & Co |
| H M S Schwalbe | 670 | Oelrichs | G | German Man-of-War |
| S.S. Siam | 1588 | Weighell | M | P & O S N Co |
| " Ibo | 1112 | Costa | N | V Ebrahim & Co |
| " La Seyne | 1157 | Schmitz | O | M Maritimes Co |
| " Camorta | 1355 | Blott | P | M Mackenzie & Co |
| " Hesper | 1776 | Jobson | Q | W& A Graham & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Kaveri ..... 199 ..30 tons crane ..Shoppherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Deccan | 2022 | Bray | 1 | Hajee Cassum |
| " Singapore | 2131 | Parodi | 3 | F Bozzoni |
| " Bisagno | 1187 | Baccaroni | 4 | F Bozzoni |
| " Teheran | 1671 | Sams | 5 | P & O Co |
| " Mirzapore | 2168 | Harvey | 6 | P & O Co |
| " Lycia | 2116 | Fletcher | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| " Inchlonga | 1944 | Hanbury | 12 | K Nixon & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Niagara...... 1987 ..McConochie ..K Nixon & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Java (s) | Shepherd | Busreh, Dec 26. |
| | Pachumba (s) | Gimblett | Karachi, Jan 6. |
| | Gutenfels (s) | Thorman | Hamburg, Nov 16. |
| | Cereda (s) | Aitkenhead | Cardiff, Dec 9. |
| 10 | Idar (s) | Hughes | Cardiff, Dec 16. |
| | Yeddo (s) | Moore | Hull, Dec 4. |
| | Kovno (s) | Forth | Hull, Dec 2. |
| | Pekin (s) | Harris | Hongkong, Dec 19. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Thames (s) | Seaton | Aden. |
| | Karagola (s) | Tice | Karachi, &c. |
| | Lalpoora (s) | Stone | Calcutta, &c. |
| 10 | Singapore (s) | Parodi | Genoa, &c. |
| | Hoseinee (s) | Raffin | Persian Gulf. |

The steamer Assyria, Captain Nailer, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Juba, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Lady Armstrong, for London, Hull & Dunkirk.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
6 Chanda s ..........Coope ......Moulmein, Dec 29.
City of Venice s ..Campbell ...Liverpool, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5.—Steamer Huzara, and ship Ganett Hill.
Jan. 6.—Ship Claverdon.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
7 Kerbella s .................. Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
6 Henzada s .................. Rangoon.
Dumstan s .................. Calcutta.
7 Clive H M S .................. Rangoon.
Goalpara s .................. Bombay.

### KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
29 Kapurthala s......Rothwell ......Bombay via Cutch.
30 Ehrenfels s........Kayser ........Antwerp via Bombay.
Nadiri s ............McAllisti ......Busreh.
Kilwa s ..............Forbes ..........Bombay.
Jan.
1 Arara s ..............MacKinlay ......Perim.
Strathallan s.......McKenzie ........Bombay.
2 Karagola s ..........Tice ..............Bombay via Cutch.
4 Gutenfels s ........Thorman ..........Antwerp.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
29 Niagara s ..........McConochie..Bombay.
Kapurthala s ......Rothwell ......Bombay.
30 Nadiri s ............McAllisti ......Bombay.
Kilwa s ..............Major ..........Persian Gulf.
31 Wistow Hall s ......Kelly ............Liverpool.
Jan.
2 Karagola s ..........Tice ..............Bombay via Cutch.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Arara, D MacKinlay, Donald Graham & Co., for Liverpool.
" Strathallan, McKenzie, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Gutenfel, Thorman, Donald Graham & Co.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—36 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—300 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosein; 14 casks glassware, C Joosub.
City of Edinburgh s—7 hogsheads earthen ware, G Poonja.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—2 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram; 14 packages bacon, cheese, &c, Phillips and Co; 8 cases cheese, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Thames s—8 casks alizarine dye, E Spinner and Co.
Malwa s—2 cases printing ink, P R Shiralker and Co.
Chyebassa s—2 bales paper, H A Hoosein; 18 cases soap, &c, O Hassum and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—1 case clocks, J Peterson; 5 cases saffron, A Amoros and Co; 2 cases saffron, HA Hormarjee.
Singapore s—160 pigs lead, H Dharsey; 200 barrels roll sulphur, M Noorbhoy.

FORM VENICE.

Khedive s—7 cases soap, S Lilladhur.
Mirzapore s—9 packages seed bead, R Sakulchund; 23 packages seed bead, M Essoofbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 cases glassware, Essa Beg Mahomed.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—4 cases envelopes, K Abdoolhoosein; 4 cases annilline dye, S Paput; 25 barrels, anniline dye, Volkart Brothers.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Niagara s—199 cwts coir yarn, A Laljee; 132 cwts coir yarn, K Mowjee and Co; 330 cwts linseed, S Rahimbhoy.
City of Edinburgh s—510 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 525 cwts linseed and 75 cwts rapeseed, S Mooloobhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hesper s—8 bales carpets, H S Laljee and Co; 23 bales hides, E Purdina; 61 cwts deer horn, J M Remtoola; 11½ cwts fishmaws, M Framjee; 36 bales skins, E Ganjee, and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 45 cwts sowaseed, 12 cwts methe seed, and 10 cwts azmaseed, M H Merally.
Lady Armstrong s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Gordon s—25 bags country drugs, Bertie Smith and Co; 24 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co; 5 casks chutney, Poonjiajee and Sons; 12 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 187½ cwts turmeric, K Mowjee and Co; 220 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co; 20 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 61 cwts olibanum, M Framjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—2,000 cwts wheat, F Fisher and Co; 210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Pembridge s—3,003 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hesper s—500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,750½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 cwts sandlewood, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 2 cwts moye teeth and 18 cwts selaraus, T Essajally.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 tons iron, G Sheriff Brothers; 75 cwts sharkfins, D Mowjee.
Mirzapore s—35 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—53½ cwts sandlewood chips, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 519 cwts sandlewood chips, F M Chinai; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co; 24 bales twist, The Khatau M S and W Co.

## KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 29TH TO 31ST DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool and Marseilles)—170 bales cotton, 1,007 bales wool, 8,903 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 9,000 cwts gingelly-seed, 33,813 cwts wheat, and 1,025 corges hides.
Country Crafts—329 cwts wheat, 440 cwts rice, 313 cwts cotton unpressed, and 120 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Simla, (Bombay)—60 pieces prints.
S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—50 pieces white goods, and 80 pieces prints.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—9 pieces grey goods, 300lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns.
S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—31,090 pieces grey goods, 40,697 pieces white goods, 7,901 pieces prints, 49,000lbs grey yarns, 16,500lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 527 cwts iron, bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, 528 cwts copper, and 25 cwts yellow metal.
S s Niagara, (Glasgow)—2,670 pieces grey goods, 500 pieces white goods, 14,459 pieces prints; 12,500lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 15 cwts iron, rod sheets, and hoops, 61 cwts steel, and 800 cwts spelter.
S s Pachumba, (Bombay)—25,008 pieces grey goods, 14,604 pieces white goods, and 9,421 pieces prints.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—2,336 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces prints, 600lbs grey yarns, 160 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops and 200 cwts steel.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Lucas, Capt, Bengal, Asstt Comt-Genl, on leave, from Agra.
Mitchell-Innes, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on leave, from Pachmarhi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Ternan, Lt-Col, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Bannerman, Lieut, Bo, 22nd Infty, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Spence, Capt, Bengal, Comt-Dept, on leave, to England.
Lucas, Capt, Bengal, Comt-Dept, on leave, to England.
Penton, Major, Bo, Inspector, A Signalling, on Inspection duty, tot Aden.
Baily, Lieut, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, off leave, to Delhi.
Bell, Lieut, Bengal, Seaforth Highlanders, off leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Ainslie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, N Fus, off leave, to Nowshera.

JANUARY 10.

Ross, Col, Bo, Staff, on leave, to Naples.
Chaplin, Col, Ms, Staff, on leave, to Naples.
Law, Majar, Bo, Gloster Regt, from depot, to Nasirabad.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January, 1892.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scotish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3-45 p.m.
John Cannon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Tursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
2. There will be class Firing for "F." Company on the Coorla Range, on Wednesday next, the 13th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School, at 7 o'clock, this morning. Plain clothes.
2. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m. Carbines to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January, 1892.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Wednesday and Thursday—Proficiency class, at 6-30 p.m.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

Monday, Tuesday, and Friday—Proficiency class, at 8-45 p.m.
Wednesday, 8-45 p.m.—10" Gun drill.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday—Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 16th inst., bothCompanies wil parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba. No. 2 company to continue the annual course of gun target practice and No. 1 Company for 10' Gun drill at Colaba North Fort—Dress:—Drill order.

IV. There will be a Regimental Committee meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters to-day, at 6-30 p.m. Business—1st to appoint a date for the annual ball; 2nd Corps accounts and 3rd to appoint a committee to assist in making arrangements for the camp.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

### PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. D R Lyall, CSI, Offg Commr of the Patna Div, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr W B Oldham, Offg Commr of the Chittagong Div, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C F Worsley, Commr, Orissa Div, and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is appointed to be Commr of the Dacca Div.

Mr G Toynbee, Offg Commr, Orissa Div, and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is confirmed in those appointments.

Mr A Forbes, Magte and Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Commr of the Dacca Div.

Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Magte and Collr, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H Cox, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 16th inst.

Mr F B Taylor, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Purneah, is appointed to be a Dist and Sess Judge of the second grade.

Mr Taylor is confirmed as Dist and Sess Judge of Purneah.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to be a Dist and Sess Judge of the second grade, vice Mr Brojendro Coomar Seal.

Mr Staley is confirmed as Dist and Sess Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. B. Heaton is appointed sub pro tem to class IV of the Bengal Educational Service as a temporary measure and to be temporary Professor of Surveying in the Civil Engrg College, Sibpur.

Mr. A. Hayes, Ex Engr, is, on return from furlough, re-posted to the Balasore Div.

Mr. C. H. De Mello, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Cossye Div, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, South-Western Circle.

Mr. G. L. Searight, Asst Engr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave, without pay, for six months, in extension of special leave.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 9 | 4 | .. | p.m. | 23 | .. |
| Teheran | 10 | 1 | 58 | a.m. | .. | 16 |
| Suez | .. | .. | 6 | 45 a.m. | 1 | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th January, 1892.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | — | 33 | — | 2 |
| " Kurrachee | — | 7 | — | 3 |
| " Madras | — | 21 | — | 1 |

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

31-91—Little, S, F and N—Shah Megjee Sangjee and others vs Soni Pitamber Jesraj—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-91—In person—A pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person. Part heard.
280-91—Payne G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapoojee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey. Part heard.
525-90—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardaseer H and D—B and K and M E and H.
107-86—Ardaseer H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For Dismissal.

8-91—Ardaseer, H and D—Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rehman vs L Rivett-Carnac—Muljee B B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

349-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
470-91—H S Dikshit—Ganesh Hari Sathe and others vs Canjee Meghjee—Mansuklal D and J.
472-91—In person, a pauper—Doolubh Fakir and another vs S Quiny and others—In person.
424-91—Janardhan and A—Oodhowjee Lilladhur and another vs Dewcurn Nuthoo—Little S F and N.
475-91—Bhaishunker and K—Mathuradas Khimjee and another vs Gungabai—Macfarlane, E and H.
480-91—T A Bland—Allibhoy Esmailjee vs Cooverjee Cowasjee—A Balkrishna V N K.
482-91—Chalk W and S—H De Berdh Howell vs Cursetjee Rustomjee—Macfarlane E and H.
483-91—J C Cama—Valiji Moosajee vs Bhoomajee Sivajee—Chalk W and S.
490-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Ganjee and others vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
496-91—K J Mantri, for pauper—Harichund Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba—N Mirza H K.
497-91—Bhaishunker and K—Buldeodas Lilachund vs Nathuram Runjiram and another—Payne, G and S.
500-91—Ardaseer, H and D—Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy and another vs Hassumbhoy Purdhanbhoy and another—Thakurdas D and C and A H and D.
505-91—Muljee B B—Runchordas Purshotumdas and others vs Narayen Janardhun Chitre and others—M N Saklatwala.
510-91—Ardaseer, H and D—Meherally Rehmoobhoy vs Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.
513-91—Thakordas D and C—Govindjee Vulubdas vs Vussonji Peraj and others—Pestonji R and K.
518-91—Mulji B B—Kalidas Beharidas vs Bhowani Mahadev Joshi and others—In person.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

112-91—Tyebjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—C, W, and S—Part heard.
256-91—M, D, and J—Lukhmivahoo vs Runchordas Huridas—Ardeseer, H, and D—(Not to be called on).
80-91—Shamrao P—For pauper—Mahomed Maheroodin vs Bibusbee—Payne G and S.
409-90—In person—Meer Yacoobally Meer Mahabially vs Shaw Mohundas Vullubdas—In person.
30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sudasew Ramchunder vs Ludha Ragowjee—Munsooklall D and J.
232-18-392-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B—(Short Cause).
231-90—Roughton and B—Mahomedally Jafferji vs Haskel Babajee—Shamrao P.
135-91—Pestonji R and K—Memon Aboo Mahomed vs Hanifabai—Payne G and S.
160-91—Mansuklal D and J—Moreshwar Chintamon vs Anpurnabai and others—Roughton and B.
336-90—Roughton and B—For pauper—Bulwantrao Gungadhur and another vs Shewji Pragji—Conroy and B.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the south Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and moderately to briskly in all places except Jacobabad, Rajkot and Veraval. A shallow depression overlies south of Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and is drifting eastward across the central parts of the country. Readings are highest in Upper Assam, lowest in extreme south. Winds are northerly over a considerable part of the Punjab, southeasterly at many central stations andgenerallyunchanged elsewhere. A strong easterly wind prevails Murree. Mean temperature is above normal except Madras; the excess is large in the North-West India. Rain has fallen in north Punjab; half inch at Murree; quarter inch, Sialkot and Shrinagar; about tenth inch at Sirsa, Ludiana, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Khushab. Snow is following at Shrinagar, and light rainfall accompanying depressione is likely to extend eastward to Rajputana and Central India. A fresh depression probably will appear in the North-West Punjab.

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

The shallow depression, which overly the Western desert yesterday, is drifting slowly eastward and centre to-day near Allahabad. Readings are high in the extreme North-West and North-East of India, and lowest in the extreme south. Winds over a large part central aed northen India exhibit feeble indraught towards low yressure Area, elsewhere the directions are unchanged. The forces generally moderate, and the temperature has fallen in North-West India, and parts of Burma. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces, except in Burma. Slight rain has fallen in several of the North Weet stations, also at Saugor and Colombo. Sleet has occurred at Hill-Stations and the depression is advancing into Behar and will probably bring showers.

### [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 8.

The Hall Line Steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

Mail steamer Venetia, and French mail steamer Melbourne, from China and N. L. mail steamer Bayern from Bremen, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats easier.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 9-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been flat. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1-4⅝ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 95⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 95⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 72⅞ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106⅛ |
| Bar Silver | 43⅛ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 52,000 bales. |
| " " " Surats | 2,000 " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 121,000 " |
| " " " Surats | nil. " |
| " " Stock of Cotton | 1,467,000 " |
| " " " Surats | 52,000 " |
| " Stock in London | 11,000 " |

## GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 5th November are as follows:—

In the month of November 1891.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 51,46,215 | 69,18,589 | 1,20,64,804 |
| Exports | 6,86,988 | 11,42,873 | 18,29,861 |
| Net Imports | 44,59,227 | 57,75,716 | 102,34,943 |

To the end of the month of November 1891.—(Progressive)

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 3,56,38,936 | 5,36,96,940 | 8 93,35,87 |
| Exports | 70,48,191 | 1,16,44,374 | 3,86,92,56 |
| Net Imports | 2,85,90,745 | 4,20,52,566 | 7,06,43,31 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of November 1891 | 6,05,717 | 17,16,907 | 23,22,624 |
| To the end of the month of November 1891 (Progressive) | 42,41,319 | 2,49,15,185 | 2,91,56,504 |

Coined and Examined.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of September 1891 | ... | 18,00,016 | 18,00,016 |
| To the end of the month of September 1891 (Progressive) | 35,72,281 | 2,67,49,664 | 3,03,21,94 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 4th January, 1892:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1891-92 | £16,000,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 2nd January 1892 | £12,162,500 |
| Balance to be remitted from 3rd January 1892 to 31st March 1892 | £3,837,500 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th January, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·894 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 70·0 |
| Dew Point | 66·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·701 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 3·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day) | 83·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 70·1 |
| General Directions of Wind*..NW, NE, NNE, ENE, WNW, W, NW, NNE. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 141 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—FOUR PLATT'S Second-hand Single Beater SCUTCHERS making Laps for 40" Cards in working order. Twenty-one Platt's COP REELS, 40 Hanks Second-hand in working order. Apply to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

I HAVE STAYED three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at —'s, but shall, in the future, put up here.—(Sd.)C. NORTON.

THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls, —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CARLTON CLUB.—CINDRELLA DANCE, THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 9 P.M., at Club Rooms. Members and Guests invited.

MR. S. A. APPATHRAI PILLAY, Hospital Assistant at Mada Kaser, in Anantapur District, says:—MOTIWALA'S PILE REMEDY has greatly cured the disease. I am of opinion that Motiwala's Pile Medicine will cure the Disease.

PRINCELY GLOBE Suspension Lamps FOR SALE at HINK'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's Offices, and opposite the "Bombay Gazette."

I. F. N. S. and I. SOCIETY.—The LODGE, GIRGAUM-SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 23 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN, having a thorough knowledge of Woollens, Silk, and Fancy Goods.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Office.

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COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

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THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

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THE only Establishment in all India that can offer the largest and most varied Stock of LAMPS and LANTERNS for all purposes is the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

ANY PERSON can have the pick of 37 WALERS, being the balance of Mr. Baldock's Shipment, if not previously sold for Rs. 500 each Horse. Early application is necessary, as they will be sold immediately in one lot.—Stables at Queen's Road, near Charni Road Railway Station.

*NOW READY.*

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illnes

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government tamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
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AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
*THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.*
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
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10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
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*Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

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*THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,*
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OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

CONSOLS on London remained yesterday at Thursday's reduced quotation of 95⅜; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered at 2 per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver was still worth 43⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents. at £73⅜ and £72⅜, respectively; while in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 93¾ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·85 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 1,090,000 ounces of Silver at 94·48 cents to 94·50 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅜d. The Weekly Shipments of specie to India consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £50,000 in the same metal, to Calcutta. Paris quotations come unaltered, at 95½ for Rentes, and frs. 25·18½ for Exchange on London.

Stock Exchange quotations and the price of Silver have been unchanged in London to-day; but in New York, Silver has receded half a cent, say to 94¼ per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday, at a decline of 1d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool, at 8s. 1d. ex-quay; White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 9d. per cental, ex-quay. The Total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,060,000 quarters, which is the same as the last estimate wired. Linseed was dull, and the arrival price of Bombay Seed was 1s. per quarter lower than that last given by Reuter, at 42s. 9d. per quarter, ex-quay, no spot quotation being telegraphed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed flat last evening. Surats easier, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having been only 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians; Thursday's Sales (not previously wired) having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. down in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for January deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales yesterday, and 1,000 bales on Thursday. The Manchester Market was flat. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed steady, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the sales having been 10,000 bales, of which only 400, as usual, were East Indians. The Imports are 38,000 bales. The Manchester Market has continued flat.

A further drop of ⅛d. in the price of spot American Cotton, and of 5-32d. to 11-64d. in Arrivals, took place in Liverpool during the past week, making yesterday's quotation for the former 1¼d. lower than it was at the same time last year, and 1 11-16d. below that ruling in 1890. The week's Sales were 52,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers 75,000 bales. The total Stock had become greater by 39,000 bales, and showed yesterday an increase of 525,000 bales compared with that held last year, and of 510,000 bales as against the figures for 1890 at the same time. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe showed yesterday the large increase noted below, both or against last year and the year before; a decrease in the Supply of Surats being shown in each comparison.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 7 7-16 cents yesterday; but Futures for April were four points higher, at 7·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season show an increase of 242,000 bales, compared with those for last year, and of 482,000 bales as against those for the year before. The Stock of Cotton at the U. S. Ports was yesterday nearly half a million bales heavier than it was last year at the same time, and some 600,000 bales greater than in 1890. The quantity in sight yesterday was 6,660,000 bales, against 6,400,000 bales visible at the close of last week To-day, prices in New York have been quite unchanged, both for spot and Futures.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 232,000 | 220,000 | 136,000 |
| ,, exports to U. Kingdom .. | 122,000 | 76,000 | 91,000 |
| ,, ,, Continent | 102,000 | 121,000 | 98,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91 | 4,936,000 | 4,691,000 | 4,454,000 |
| ,, exports to U. K. do. | 2,049,000 | 1,748,000 | 1,790,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent do. | 1,268,000 | 1,527,000 | 1,432,000 |
| ,, stock in the Ports | 1,290,000 | 883,000 | 691,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tota supply of all kinds .... | 4,660,000 | 3,501,050 | 3,213,500 |
| ,, ,, Surats .... | 179,000 | 386,940 | 201,830 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,467,000 | 912,490 | 957,100 |
| ,, London | 11,000 | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| American afloat | 370,000 | 200,000 | 215,000 |
| East Indian ,, | 10,000 | 10,000 | 23,000 |
| Total ... | 1,858,000 | 1,172,490 | 1,211,100 |
| ric of Mid-Americans | 4 1-16d. | 5 5-16d. | 5¾d. |
| ,, Good Dhollera | 3 9-16d. | 4 1-16d. | 4½d. |
| Difference | ½d. | 1¼d. | 1¼d. |

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly statistics of shipments of *Cotton, Cloth,* and *Twist* to India for December are now to hand, and taking the missions to this Presidency alone they show an increase on those for November in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* of over 10½ million yards; and in the case of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* also, and in *Twist*, there was a material increase last month as against the shipments to this port in November. Compared with the figures for December last year, however, those now to hand show a falling off in *Plain Cottons* of over 4 million yards, though a considerable increase in *Printed Cottons*, and a slight excess in *Coloured* shipments of Twist having been about the same in the last month of both years. To the sister Presidencies, shipments of *Plain Cottons* were materially lighter in the case of Calcutta and heavier in the case of Madras in each comparison.

The total shipments to Bombay for the past year show a large falling off in *Plain* and *Coloured Cottons*, say of 78¾ million yards, and 21¾ million yards respectively, and of ¼ million lbs. in Twist; the only item in which there had been an increase being *Printed Cottons*, in which the excess was under half a million yards compared with 1890.

| | Dec. 1891. | Nov. 1891. | Dec. 1890 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay— | | | |
| Plain Cottons...yds. | 39,650,000 | 29,100,000 | 43,800,000 |
| Colored Cottons ,, | 4,600,000 | 3,450,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Printed Cottons ,, | 8,400,000 | 7,200,000 | 5,250,000 |
| Twist ............lbs. | 1,450,000 | 950,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Calcutta— | | | |
| Plain Cottons...yds. | 62,400,000 | 77,500,000 | 75,800,000 |
| Colored Cottons ,, | 3,700,000 | 4,400,000 | 3,150,000 |
| Printed Cottons ,, | 2,950,000 | 4,300,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Twist ............lbs. | 8,550,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Madras— | | | |
| Plain Cottons...yds. | 7,650,000 | 3,350,000 | 5,950,000 |
| Colored Cottons ,, | 1,250,000 | 80,000 | 850,000 |
| Printed Cottons ,, | 900,000 | 1,450,000 | 700,000 |
| Twist ............lbs. | 1,000,000 | 950,000 | 900,000 |

| Bombay only— | for 12 Months 1891; | for 12 Months 1890. |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Cottons......yds. | 426,050,000 | 504,755,000 |
| Colored Cottons... ,, | 43,850,000 | 65,700,000 |
| Printed Cottons... ,, | 99,000,000 | 98,600,000 |
| Twist ..............lbs. | 15,550,000 | 15,800,000 |

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with business upon a small scale, but prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of new Bengals, at Rs. 163½; while the Mills have taken 1,800 bales, all new Cotton, consisting of 900 Julgaum, at Rs. 151-6; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 143-9; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 165; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 150: and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent by shippers, in a dull market, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—Only a moderate busines has been done in this market, the tone of which has been quiet, but prices show no change in any kind.

The Recipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,993 | bales. |
| Wheat | 14,481 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,390 | ,, |
| Gingelly | 8,507 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 648 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 900 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,254 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are weak. The Lady Armstrong (s), now ready for loading, has been fixed to speculators, at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE is still on the downward track. Opening this morning at 1-32d., under yesterday's closing quotations, rates have further given way another 1-32d. Not much business has been done either way, and the market closed at the following ready rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4 7-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 13-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4½d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4¾d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | 1·75 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours declined 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., say, to 106 11-16 for Money, and 106 7-16 for Account; but before the close there was a rather firmer feeling, and the rate for cash left off with buyers at 106½. For the other denomination, 105¼ nominal, has been the rate.

SHARES have been quiet, and the only changes to speak of in our list this evening are a decline in several Cotton Mill shares, at out revised quotations.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'ERLON—January 1, at Alleppey, Travancore, S India, Madame La Comtesse D'Erlon, of a son.

KING—January 6, at Calcutta, the wife of F A S King, Barakur, of a daughter (still-born).

RICHARDSON—January 3, at Etah, the wife of H G Richardson, of a son.

DEATH.

BARROW—January 1, at Mooktapur, Indigo Factory, Tirhoot, Nina Lousada, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs W F Barrow, aged 10 months and 10 days.

HOLT—December 31, at Neemuch, C I, Surgeon-Captain J Holt, 1st D C O, Bombay Lancers, from a fall at polo.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892.

THE Administration Report of the Central Provinces for 1890-91 is the first that has been issued under the auspices of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, but that gentleman held charge only in the last quarter of the administrative year. It was by no means an eventful year, to judge from the record here given. The Central Provinces have, however, not been in the happy condition of a country without annals. Settlement operations, for one thing, have from time to time invited attention to the doings of the Nagpur administration. Mr. MacDonnell has recently dealt at length with the criticisms which have been passed upon this portion of its work, and there is little here which throws further light upon the subject, the full details not being as yet forthcoming and the information obtainable being in some respects only approximately correct. However, we learn that during the year the settlement of three more districts, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Mandla, was completed, that of Sambalpur having been completed previously to the commencement of the year. The latter was not an immediately profitable undertaking, for though a substantial enhancement of the revenue was made, the increase was little more than a fifth of the outlay incurred. In Raipur the gain to the revenue is a little over three lakhs; in Bilaspur, the re-settlement of which has been the principal subject of the recent controversy, the enhancement is a little over two lakhs and a half; in Mandla it was much smaller. One interesting feature in the agrarian policy of the Central Provinces Government has been an endeavour to settle certain areas of waste lands in the Hoshangabad and Nimar Districts on Ryotwari principles. In the latter district twenty-two villages have been formed from culturable waste, and the results seem to be as follows. Lands in accessible localities are readily taken up on the terms offered—the desire being to give special concessions to persons who undertake to settle ryots from congested districts in the North-West Provinces or Behar, and already six villages have been taken upon the terms offered. This policy is about to be extended. Where the forest area is very large Mr. MacDonnell has decided to throw open to cultivation cultivable tracts now included in forest reserves, or, as he puts it, to act on the principle that "jungle should make way for cultivation." Apparently there is ample room for a liberal policy in this respect. In Chanda, for instance, the forest reserves cover more than half the area of Government land. Schemes for carrying out this principle in four districts of the Central Provinces were elaborated last year, and if they are carried out by competent hands they may do much to relieve the congestion of other parts of India. The total gain to the revenue from the new settlement, so far as it has gone, amounts to over six lakhs of rupees a year, but the operations have been costly, and as we have shown, in some districts the expenditure has been in excess of the immediate gain. People in the Central Provinces who have lately complained bitterly of a too early resettlement will find consolation in the costliness of the process which they have been condemning. The revenue of the provinces during the year under review—Rs. 73,85,000—was about three lakhs less than in the previous year, but the decrease is accounted for by a special contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. The most noteworthy increases were made under the heads of land revenue, forests, and excise. The last-named increase ought not to be altogether displeasing to Mr. Caine, though that gentleman and a good many others will learn with no satisfaction that it was due chiefly to the higher prices given for the monopoly of the retail vend of country liquor. Still it is satisfactory to learn that the sources of supply were restricted by a reduction in the number of outstills and of permanent shops—of the latter by over four hundred. Critics of the excise policy of the Indian administrations will note also with satisfaction that the Central Provinces Government—like others—are now showing a quite novel anxiety to let the world know that they are solicitous about public opinion in regard to the number and localities of liquor shops. It is not to be wondered at if those who have called attention to abkari shortcomings in recent years should regard this as one of not a few tokens that their labour has not been in vain. Mr. MacDonnell's administration are showing equal care in placing wholesome restraints on the opium traffic. The Chief Commissioner has lately issued an important order prohibiting the consumption of opium, madak, and ganja on the premises of the vendors of these drugs, the object of the order being to discountenance the association in public taverns of persons addicted to their vicious consumption. As to the mechanism of the Administration the report has a good deal to say that is important. Those who in season and out of season have urged the necessity of a separation of executive from judicial functions will find in it much to support their contention. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are overworked, and the cause of the mischief is that their judicial duties prevent them paying due attention to the revenue and general administrative work. But in presence of a scheme which originated with Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and which has had the advantage of revision by his successor, all this is being changed. Commissioners of Divisions will be almost entirely relieved of their judicial work by the appointment of two experienced officers as judicial assistants, and seven Extra Assistant Commissioners will be appointed as Civil Judges, relieving the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are appointed of civil appellate work. In other directions we see the principle of distribution of labour has been applied with a corresponding purpose. Thus, there has been an increase in the number of honorary Magistrates' Courts, and this, the Government are careful to point out, has afforded much relief to the Tahsildars, who have now more time to devote to their important revenue duties. The example of the Central Provinces Government in this respect should strengthen the hands of those who have long urged the separation of judicial and executive functions. Seeing that the objection usually urged against this policy is its expense it is to be hoped that the next Administration Report of the Central Provinces will show what the cost of the new arrangements has been. One important experiment which we described some weeks ago—a scheme for rural sanitary improvement—has been embarked upon too recently to be reported on this year. Mr. MacDonnell evidently is no believer in the mere issue of the official *fiat* "be thou clean" as a solution for the problem of rural sanitation. He has recognized the principle that the Provincial authority must help with funds, and already a fairly liberal grant has been made. The scheme, working side by side with one on quite different principles in the Bombay Presidency, will be watched with interest. It will not escape notice that while in Bombay the Sanitary Board, the constitution of which has been under consideration for the past three years, has still to be formed, in the Central Provinces it is in full working order, and it has lately undergone enlargement in order to secure closer co-operation in the Board's duties on the part of the local authorities. No general opinion is passed upon the way in which the local and Municipal authorities have performed their duties; but it is observed that the sphere of action in which the management of local bodies has been most successful is education. The increase of sanitary prosecutions is also pointed to as betokening greater activity on the part of the Municipal authorities, and as affording legitimate ground for satisfaction. The education administration of the Central Provinces has attracted a good deal of notice outside, for under Sir Alexander Mackenzie an effort was made to give what is called a more practical and modern turn to the studies in middle and primary schools. We suspect that there would be a difference of opinion amongst practical educationalists as to the success of this policy. It would be a question, for example, whether the universal teaching of drawing in the primary and middle schools will be of much direct advantage to a population almost wholly agricultural. However, the Central Provinces Education Department are carrying out some interesting experiments, and the educational authorities in other provinces will not be above learning from them—from their failures no less than their successes. There are not wanting people who say that much that has been introduced into the educational work of the Central Provinces during the last three years is "all humbug." But summary judgments of the kind are apt to mislead.

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WE referred some time since to a proposal which was understood to be under the consideration of the Judges of the High Court to consolidate and extend the two vacations. The idea seems to be to have a vacation extending from the beginning of April to the middle of June, a period of about ten weeks, the October vacation being abolished. It is expected that the decision on this question will be arrived at by the Judges to-day. As we stated some weeks since the solicitors as a body are decidedly opposed to the proposed change, and the grounds of their objection have, we believe, been placed before the Judges in a memorial. The Bar is not equally unanimous, but the great majority of advocates practising at the Bombay Bar are strongly opposed to the innovation. The commercial community are also averse to it, holding that it would be certain to cause serious delays in the disposal of mercantile causes, which are already sufficiently protracted. This is also the view of the Solicitors, who are in the best position to judge of the practical effect of the closing of the Courts for nearly three months. It would be impossible to enter judgment without costly and vexatious delay in cases already decided. The impression amongst mercantile men is that it would be necessary to form Courts of Arbitration, and avoid having recourse to the High Court wherever practicable. It is to be hoped that the learned Judges, in coming to a decision, will give due weight to the representations made by the profession, and to the strong feeling which undoubtedly prevails amongst the general public. It is true that in Calcutta the October vacation has been merged in a three months' vacation in the hot weather. The change has enabled Judges at that side to proceed to Europe, and avoid the hot season in Calcutta, which as every one knows is longer and hotter than that of Western India. On the other hand the month of October in Calcutta is not so steamy and oppressive as the same period is usually in Bombay. It is very questionable whether the Judges and the senior Bar at this side of India would benefit by a change which would virtually give three months of learned leisure at one period of the year, at the price proposed to be paid for it. After sitting in the Courts all through the rains, they would have to sit on through the subsequent trying time, until the Christmas holidays come round. It might be well to refer to a committee of medical experts for an opinion as to the balance of advantages and disadvantages from a sanitary point of view, of working continuously in Bombay from the middle of June to the end of December. It is a part of the plan to have one Court open for one day in each of the ten weeks of the consolidated vacation, but this provision would not to an appreciable degree lessen the inconvenience to the profession and the public. The time of the one Judge would necessarily be taken up in dealing with criminal cases, which could not be allowed to stand over for months, and there would be little time left for the disposal of civil causes, however urgent. Indeed it is said to be the intention of firms of solicitors to close their offices during the time the Courts are closed, so as to avoid the expense of keeping them open in the idle time. There is another point of view which should be considered. The absence of all the Judges save one from the High Court for well nigh three months in every year—especially if the probability that many of them would take the opportunity to make a short annual trip home were realised—might occasion remark. Is it altogether prudent to accustom the Government and the public to think that the presence of the learned Judges in our midst is not so indispensable as has been supposed? The horrid thought might suggest itself that the period of absence might be prolonged indefinitely, by employing other and possibly less costly machinery than that of the High Court, in the form of Courts of Arbitration or otherwise. It is not so long since all the Professors of the Education Department—bar one—went home on leave of absence at one and the same time, and we know what was said of the unwisdom of that proceeding. Very angry orders were issued on the subject by the Government, which itself never flits beyond the nearest hills. Really it may be as well to think twice over the French aphorism—*les absens ont toujours tort.*

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THE elections for the Municipal Corporation for 1892-95 are approaching, and canvassing is very active, at least among those classes of the community who wisely interest themselves in matters affecting the good administration of the City of Bombay. In the Corporation, whose term of constitutional life is drawing to a close, many large and important elements of the community are very inadequately represented, and it is desirable that in the next Corporation this inequality should in some degree at all events be removed. For instance, the Sunni Mahomedans, numbering about 60,000 adult males, have not a single representative on the Corporation. The Mahratti-speaking Hindus, amongst whom there are nearly 100,000 adult males, have only five seats on the Corporation, that is to say, about one representative for every 18,000 Mahratta Hindus of adult age. The inadequacy of this proportion becomes apparent when we find that the Parsis, numbering less than 16,000 male adults, are represented by twenty-three Councillors. The Portuguese and East Indians, nearly as numerous as the Parsis, have only two representatives on the Corporation. The Gujerati-speaking Hindus, numbering some 26,000 adult males, are somewhat better off, having thirteen seats. The Europeans and Eurasians, a little over 6,000 adults, have sixteen of the seventy-two seats. The 12,000 male Shiah Mahomedans have eight seats; the Jews, a small but wealthy community, have one, by Government nomination. To the seventy-two seats of the Corporation the rate-payers elect thirty-six Councillors; the Justices of the Peace sixteen; the Bombay University, two; the Chamber of Commerce, two; and when these elections are completed the Government nominates to sixteen seats. The ratepayers at the last elections returned thirty-five natives and one European; the Justices twelve Natives, and four representatives of the European and Eurasian communities; the University two Natives, and the Chamber of Commerce two Europeans. Thus far the Europeans, who form an important community in Bombay, which it is for the general interest should be fully represented on the Municipal Corporation, had seven seats only. The Government nominated nine Europeans, bringing the number of European and Eurasian Councillors to sixteen. Electors, in giving their votes, would do well to bear in mind the existence of the inequalities which we have indicated, and endeavour to place the communities which are inadequately represented on a better footing in the next Corporation. The ratepayers are not likely for some time to come to take thought of such matters. They too often give their votes blindly to those who are the first to ask for them. Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace may, however, be fairly expected to exercise a reasonable discretion in the discharge of a public duty. The Government also would do well to bear in mind that the power of nomination was expressly reserved in order to ensure that each section of the community shall be fairly and adequately represented on the Municipal Corporation, to which is entrusted the administration of the affairs of one of the largest cities in the British Empire.

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THE anticipation that, with the coming into operation of the new Factory Act on New Year's Day, the whole of the women employed in the Ahmedabad Mills would be thrown out of work, has not been immediately realized. But the evil day—unless the Supreme Government promptly exercise the power which the Act give them to exempt particular trades and places from the rule limiting women's labour to eleven hours—has only been deferred. At present there are scarcely more than eleven hours between sunrise and sunset, and as the Mills therefore are not working more than eleven hours it has not been necessary to dismiss the women hands, who even with the Act in operation work as long as the men. When the long days come, however, and the men work twelve and thirteen hours, things will be different, and it will be economically impossible to keep women at work upon machines moved by steam-power. In some of the mills the management are preparing for this eventuality by gradually reducing the number of female hands, and replacing them by males, who will be allowed to work as many hours as the rest of the operatives. In the principal mills, however, that at Shahpur, for example, no dismissals have yet been ordered, for it is still hoped that Government may issue the necessary order of exemption in time to obviate the necessity of so harsh a step. We published a few days since a petition from the Ahmedabad female mill operatives, asking Government that they might be exempted from the operation of the eleven hours' rule, and we hear that the local authorities have supported the prayer of the petitioners. It is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in coming to a decision on the subject, for there is no time to spare if these women are to be prevented from being deprived of their bread. The Provincial and Supreme Governments have been none too prompt in dealing with the question, considering that it involves the livelihood of some hundreds of poor women.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Damrong of Siam is expected here this morning by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Carthage. The 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and Queen's Color, with complement of officers, to parade at the Apollo Bunder this morning at 6-45 a. m. to receive His Royal Highness, who will be received with a Royal salute. A salute will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival on landing.

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THE *Kathiawar Times* hears that His Excellency the Governor has arranged to visit Junagad in March next for shooting in the Gir Forest.

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LADY EVELYN FITZMAURICE, and the Misses Roberts, are among the passengers leaving Bombay for England by the P. and O. steamer Siam on the 6th of February. The Marchioness of Lansdowne is among the passengers leaving Bombay by the mail on the 2nd of April. Her Excellency will be accompanied by Lord Valletort, A.-D.-C.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DEATH OF THE KHEDIVE ASCRIBED TO A WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

CAIRO, JAN. 9.

The native doctors who were in attendance on the Khedive are charged with having made a wrong diagnosis of his case, morphine injections, which were highly injurious, having been made. It is believed that a searching medical enquiry will be opened.

## THE KHEDIVE ABBAS RECOGNISED BY THE SULTAN.

Prince Abbas, who succeeds his father, has been educated in Vienna, where he is most popular. He is studious, and is said to be clever.

The Sultan of Turkey has confirmed Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE KHEDIVE.

The funeral of the late Mahomed Tewfik Pasha took place to-day, and was of a simple but imposing character.

The spectators numbered about 200,000.

## SIR EVELYN BARING AND THE NEW KHEDIVE.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The *Times* this morning announces that Sir Evelyn Baring remains at his post at Cairo, and that therefore Sir Francis Clare Ford will probably be appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople.

It further says that Sir Evelyn Baring is certain to exercise over Prince Abbas the same legitimate and necessary influence as over the late Khedive, and it praises Sir Evelyn's patriotism for remaining in an office which is inferior to Embassies, and where heavier work has to be performed.

## RETURN OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived in England.

## ILLNESS OF LORD KNUTSFORD.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is suffering from an attack of influenza.

## CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Peacock has been gazetted British Consul at Bagdad, and Major Talbot British Consul at Bushire.

## SEVERE INFLUENZA AMONGST THE GUARDS.

Influenza is raging in a severe form amongst the Guards quartered in London. Several of the barrack-rooms have been converted into hospitals for lack of room in the Guards Hospital.

## THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The influenza epidemic is spreading, and increasing in virulence in England. In many towns the death-rate is abnormal. Over two hundred employes in the Enfield Arms Factory are prostrated by the disease.

## THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE PORTE.

The appointment of Sir Francis Clare Forde as British Ambassador at Constantinople, is confirmed.

## THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Reuter's special agent, who is visiting the famine-stricken districts in Russia, sends a narrative of the pitiable condition of the peasants. Many have burned the roofs of their dwellings for fuel, and are living in a horrible state of squalor, being dependent for food on scanty public relief. There is extreme bitterness amongst the peasants against the landowners, whom they mistakenly accuse of retaining the relief funds raised by his Majesty the Czar.

## THE INSURRECTION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 9.

The Sikh police of Pahang have carried a stockade erected by the Malay rebels at Bentong. In the assault five rebels were killed.

## THE PRICE OF COTTON IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JAN. 8.

At the local sales to-day cotton reached the lowest price that has been known for the last half century.

## EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

News has reached here of a terrible explosion in Kreb's mine in Indian territory.

Two hundred persons are entombed, and as the mouth of the mine is blocked it is feared that there is no hope of their rescue.

## ANARCHIST RISING AT XERES.

MADRID, JAN. 10.

An organised armed body of Anarchists invaded the City of Xeres yesterday evening, and attempted to storm the prison and barracks. The police and military, however, repulsed the invaders, numbers on both sides being killed and wounded.

Thirty Anarchists were taken prisoners.

## PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

The United States Treasury purchased 1,090,000 ounces of silver at 94·48 to 94·50.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

## GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Colonel Charles Edward Stewart of the Indian Staff Corps, at present Consul at Tabriz, and Deputy Surgeon-General Morice have been granted good service pensions.

## THE N.-W. RECORDS.

Sir Auckland Colvin is having a précis of the history of the various departments of the local Government since the Mutiny prepared in the Secretariat which will considerably simplify the method of reference to future Lieutenant-Governors and Secretaries in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

## MAJOR BRACKENBURY.

Major Brackenbury, officiating Manager, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, now in England, has applied for an extension of leave for six months.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES CENSUS.

The statistics of the Census in the North-West and Oudh are being used in the compilation of a Directory for every town and village in both provinces.

## LADY LANSDOWNE IN MOURNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

News has reached Government House yesterday of the death of the Earl of Lichfield, brother-in-law of Lady Lansdowne, who will consequently not appear in public for a short time.

## THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The Governor of Pondicherry yesterday paid a visit to the Viceroy. The usual ceremonies with military display were observed, and salutes were fired.

## LADY LANSDOWNE'S JEWELS.

The sowar of the body-guard, who stole Lady Lansdowne's jewellery, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth yesterday had a long interview with the Viceroy who gave him a cordial reception and gave his assurance that he was deeply interested in his scheme for improvement of the masses of India. The matter had long engaged the attention of Government and one of the means of amelioration which the State had recommended was the transfer of the population of the congested districts to those sparsely inhabited as the "General" himself was advocating.

"General" Booth received an address yesterday from the members of one of the principal local Samajs and addressed two meetings in the native quarter of the town. To-day he speaks at the Methodist Church and in the circus tent.

## THE PARSEE CRICKETERS.

The Parsee cricketers had a good time here. In the match against Calcutta they made 215 runs, in one innings against Calcutta's 214 runs in both innings. Their bowling and fielding evoked great admiration, while the batting display was extremely good. They played a match yesterday against Calcutta of only one innings, in which they made 189, and Calcutta 134, and last night they were entertained to dinner by the Calcutta Club. The function was particularly enthusiastic and successful.

## THE LOSS OF THE LAWADA.

An enquiry into the stranding of the s. s. Lawada was held yesterday, Captain Warrington deposed that he was on the bridge at the time the vessel struck. The lead was going on both sides. He attributed the stranding to the secunny giving the wrong soundings, while they were going into anchorage. This man deserted the ship with the first batch, who landed. Mr. Cooper, third officer, was drowned while going ashore. The Captain ordered him not to go, but he disobeyed the order, and lost his life. The vessel was barely moving through water when she struck. The sea was very smooth at the time. The report of the Court will be submitted to Government.

## THE LOSS OF THE UMTATA. THE CAPTAIN CENSURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

The marine court-of-enquiry delivered judgment this afternoon in the Umtata case, giving the following opinion with regard to Captain Dew's conduct :—As Captain Dew expected to see Pulicat and to be a considerable distance from Madras, he ought to have remembered how often mistakes are made and not to have allowed the single fact of a light being in sight which he assumed to be Madras, to influence him and the court must severely censure him for not adverting to the great safeguard, he had available in the hand lead which, if he had used it would have saved his ship. The Court consisted of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Deputy Conservator of the Port, and Captain Lowines of the steamer Kerbela, and Captain Jefferson of the steamer Borghese.

## EURASIAN REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The President of the Madras Eurasian Association in his report of interview with Lord Wenlock on Thursday, says that his Excellency has decided to place the question of raising a Eurasian Regiment as part of the Madras Army before his Government for its consideration. With his Excellency himself as its introducer, and with the support of the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Garstin a favourable consideration of the question may be taken to be assured.

## THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

## AGRICULTURISTS AND SOWCARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 10.

The Land Indebtedness Commission during its short time in camp at Khedgaon have completed enquiries into the actual circumstances and pecuniary position of agriculturists in dozen villages about Khedgaon. The ignorant agriculturists are afraid to speak. On the 10th inst. the Commission found some villages in which the people are not indebted, while in other villages a considerable number are largely in debt and their lands mortgaged. The debtors in several instances are stated to pass the regular sale-deeds of their lands to the sowcars with the verbal understanding that when the loan is repaid the sowcar shall reconvey land to debtor, but generally the sowcar repudiates the verbal understanding and asserts that he bought the land outright. Much mischief is done in this way and gradually land is passing from cultivators and villagers to sowcars.

## CAVALRY INSPECTION.

General Luck inspected the 2nd Bombay Lancers and 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) at Chinchwad Camp on Saturday. The 2nd Lancers, under Lieut.-Colonel Jones, were drawn up in line. General Luck inspected the men, after which the Regiment marched-past by squadrons, trotted-past by sections, and galloped past by wings, and did some manœuvring. The Poona Horse, under Colonel Currie, was next inspected. The Regiment marched, trotted, and galloped past and did some manœuvring. Both Regiments looked smart on parade and created a favorable impression.

## THE BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.

A GREAT run again! We are certainly in luck this season, and the Master and old Bell especially are to be congratulated on having their pack in such condition. Some 65 minutes from start to finish, and hardly a hound short. We could not hope to beat last week's run from Andheri, but this was certainly the next best. It was a dark morning as we wended our way to Wankola and the Master had to wait some minutes before there was sufficient day-light. We found close to Kaleena tank and most of us foolishly rode along the bank, and so got into some rare sticky mud banks, where the water is let out of the tank into the gardens; but once safely over we had a first-class bit of country before us, right away to the bridge across the backwater on the Andheri Road. The pace was not so very fast, but there were some nasty walls to get over in the blackthorn coverts, before we crossed the Coorla Road. The line here bore away more to the right than usual, and we were taken straight to Pawai, near the old ruins, where many of us got stuck in the jungles for a bit, but getting into a good nullah gradually worked our way out to find the hounds running strong over the hill-side. Another half-mile brought us on to the Tansa Pipe, about two miles north of where we lost the Jack some two weeks ago. Here on the top of some high ground we watched the pack keenly hunting in the jungle below, and had time to admire the beautiful scene on our left, where Vehar and Tulsi looked like two sapphires, with a noble panorama of wood and hill in the background and the Tanna Creek on our right. Some of us managed to get down the hill, and had the pleasure of seeing the hounds hustle the Jack out of the jungle at last, and crossing the Tanna Road somewhere near the 17th mile stone, and chasing him down the line finally run into their quarry in a ditch close to the railway. A long ride, some 7 miles home, too late for the Santa Cruz train, brought a rare morning's hunting to a close. To many of us a great part of the country was quite new, and a very nice country we thought it.

Santa-Cruz, January 10.

## MERRY-MAKINGS AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 6.

THE Christmas holidays have been days of much pleasureable excitement and merry-making in Nagpur. The influx of the hundreds of delegates and visitors connected with the National Congress, in their various dresses, hats, and caps, the grand pavilion conspicuous in all the colours of the rainbow; the numerous booths all around the Lal Bagh for the sale of books, fancy articles, confectionery, flowers, and fruit—all helped towards the amusement of the general public. In the civil station the annual demonstrations and festivities peculiar to the season were in full swing. Mrs. MacDonnell's project of a *fete champetre* for Christian children of all denominations was a happy inspiration, and was carried out most successfully. Over 400 hundred children assembled on the spacious grounds of the old Residency on the afternoon of the 29th December, where abundant amusement was provided for the boys and girls in the shape of flat races, races over hurdles and through empty barrels, tugs-of-war, and chasing the pig with the greasy tail, swings, &c., small rewards being offered to the winners of each game. The games were followed by a sumptuous feast of cakes, fruits, and sweets of various kinds, coffee and tea; a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen attended to the pleasure of the little ones, who returned to their homes well pleased with their entertainment. The cordial thanks of the community are due to Mrs. MacDonnell for this pleasant gathering.

The distribution of prizes to the Methodist Sunday School was also an event in the week's proceedings. A number of handsome presents were distributed by Mr. Douglas, of the Free Church Mission, and an address was given by the Rev. A. W. Prautch, of Bombay, who was here for the Congress. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. G. F. Butterfield, showed a very good year's work in the moral and spiritual instruction of the growing generation of Nagpur. An excellent tea followed the distribution, and the Band of the N. V. Rifles played on the occasion. The children of the school were also taken out to a picnic to the Shukerdurra gardens of the Nagpur Rajah and had a good time of it.

Professor Chhatre's Circus was performing all through the holidays, and drew large gatherings every night of people of every class to witness the wonderful doings of his elephants, lions, dogs, and monkeys, and his own daring feats in gymnastics. The streets of Nagpur were made lively at night by bands of Christy Minstrels, and the shops of Messrs. Cursetjee, Velloy and Mitchell were well patronized by old and young, busy purchasing toys sweets, and Christmas cards. The English Church was fairly well decorated on Christmas Day, when a special choral service was held by the Revs. Stone and Pierson. The Roman Catholic Cathedral was also well attended. The Convent Girls' School, both at Kamptee and Nagpur, gave their annual dramatic and musical entertainment, in which most of the scholars took part, and they went through their respective characters very creditably. At the Cantonment of Kamptee the races were livelier than before, and a goodly number of sporting gentlemen from Nagpur and elsewhere were present on the occasion.

Several native missionaries who came as delegates to the Congress from Bengal and the North-West Provinces, preached and gave lectures at the M. E. Church and the Free Church College in the city, and a great number of educated natives and others attended to hear the Rev. R. C. Bose and the Rev. Kali Churun Dass, who are both eloquent speakers, and discoursed on the "Essentials of Religion" and the "Essentials of the Christian Religion."

An unfortunate accident occurred this week from the fall of a wall of one of the out-houses in the Deputy Commissioner's compound, whereby the wife of a syce and her two children were killed. House-owners in this station, who demand such high rent for their houses, should be made to keep them in good repair, and compelled to pay heavy damages when accidents occur for want of such repair.

The weather is charming and bright, and its effect on the community is seen in busy arrangements for further social gatherings.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has taken five weeks' privilege leave; and Mr. L. K. Laurie is officiating as Secretary at present.

## DEATH OF THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

THE Earl of Lichfield, whose death is announced, was born in 1825. He married, when thirty years of age, Lady Harriet Georgina Louisa, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. Lady Lichfield was then twenty years of age, her youngest sister, Lady Maud Evelyn, now Lady Lansdowne, being at the time but five years old. The deceased peer was the second Earl. Thomas George Anson, Viscount Anson, and Baron Soberton succeeded his father in 1854 and for some years served as precis writer to Lord Palmerston when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was M.P. for Lichfield from 1847 to 1854. He was a director of the Bank of Australasia and a patron of four livings. The first Lord Anson was the celebrated Admiral. His honours died with him, and his estates descended to his nephew, Mr. George Adams, who thereupon assumed the name of Anson and his eldest son, grandfather of the late peer, was created Viscount Anson and Baron Soberton. The title will descend to Thomas Francis Viscount Anson, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 9.

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|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·3 |

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

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|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 71·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 76·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 80·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·4 |

As already announced, the formation of a small column at Manipur, to co-operate with the Upper Burma force acting in the Northern Chin Hills, has recently been countermanded. The reason for this change of plans, says a contemporary, is based upon the difficulty of obtaining sufficient transport to enable the troops to move rapidly and to be well furnished with supplies on their marches through the hills. Manipur is perfectly quiet, and the detachment of Goorkhas could well be spared from a military point of view, if only coolies or baggage animals could be got in any number. It would have added to the moral effect produced upon the Chins by the movements of our troops this cold weather, if this Manipur column had appeared upon the scene from the north; but, even as it is, the rude hillmen will be made to understand that every corner of their country now lies open to us, and that continued resistance is impossible.

## AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

### THE GAIETY PANTOMIME.

THE pantomime at the Gaiety Theatre has had a much longer run than was anticipated even by Mr. Stanley himself. It was thought that the middle of last week would see its withdrawal, but it continues drawing as large houses as ever, and Saturday afternoon and evening saw two very large audiences again. Indeed, in the afternoon the theatre presented an extraordinary appearance, the place being actually packed, and there being almost as many adults as children. Such a long run of a piece was never known in Bombay. In fact, the pantomime alone has occupied the stage longer than many companies care to stay in the city altogether. The last night of the pantomime is, however, now fixed. There will be only two more performances, and the curtain will be rung down on the pretty transformation scene for the last time to-morrow and a return will be made to Gilbert and Sullivan. Bombay would appear not to have seen enough of "The Mikado" yet, for Mr. Stanley has been assailed with numerous letters to give a repetition of that opera. He has accordingly agreed to give it on Wednesday evening. On Thursday and Friday we will have "The Yeomen of the Guard," with the strong caste mentioned in the notice published a few days ago, Mr. Fred. Wenworth, the new baritone Mr. Stanley has engaged, taking the part of Jack Point, of which he is said to give an excellent portrayal. Then on Saturday evening comes one of the chief theatrical events of the season, Mr. Empson, the courteous and popular acting manager for Mr. Stanley taking a benefit. For that evening a special programme is being arranged, Pantomime, drama, opera, burlesque, all will be discarded, and a *monstre* variety entertainment will be given. The entire company, which numbers over fifty artistes, will all together appear on the stage during the first half, and give a minstrel entertainment with songs, choruses, and jokes, and the second part will be of a variety character, consisting of songs, dances, sketches, &c., and from the versatility of the artistes of which Mr. Stanley's company is composed, a genuine treat may be anticipated. Mr. Empson's popularity—for no manager could be more indefatigable, or be more attentive in securing the comfort of patrons than he—and the excellence of the entertainment together should draw a bumper house on Saturday night, and it is to be hoped the booking will be brisk.

### SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS BY MR. G. C. MILN.

MR. Geo. C. Miln appeared at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday before a large number of students, amongst whom were present his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Professor Oxenham, Mr. Justice Telang, and a few other prominent citizens, when he selected "Hamlet" for the first of a series of Shakespearian readings. The audience gave the greatest attention to the actor's interpretation of the great playwright, and his distinct and forcible elocution and interesting comments upon the lines of the immortal tragedy were extremely interesting and should be turned to advantage by students in obtaining a clear and correct conception of Shakespearian works. Mr. Miln recited the popular scenes and sufficiently demonstrated his histrionic ability by the perfect care with which he depicted the several characters. His interpretations of these plays should stimulate students to follow the study of the play with renewed zeal and turn the example of Mr. Miln to profitable account. The readings next Saturday will be from "Othello."

## THE HOLIDAYS AT SHAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAHABAD (DECCAN), JAN. 4.

THIS station has been very gay during the whole of the Christmas week, thanks to the several gentlemen who have interested themselves for the enjoyment of the residents generally. This year a very strong committee was formed in the persons of Messrs. Witt, Plunkett, Farquharson, Abbott, Staley, and Fenton, with Mr. Huard, our District Traffic Inspector, as honorary secretary and treasurer, and thanks to the liberality of several gentlemen and nobles of Hyderabad, foremost among these the prince of the place, Sir Kurshed Jah, G. C. S. I. a very handsome sum was subscribed towards the Christmas tree for the children. At 4 p.m. sports, consisting of flat, sack, three legged, skipping, chatty, and other races took place, all of which were well contested, finishing up with a race for native women. There was also Aunt Sally and a Bran Pie, which caused no end of fun to the little ones. The children sat down on a well-stocked table of fruit, sweets, cakes, bonbons, &c., which was also nicely decorated by Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Huard, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Carter, and Miss Jackson. After the children had done justice to the good things placed before them, the Christmas tree, which was in an adjoining room, with old Father Christmas in charge, became the chief attraction. Each child was called up and received a toy or toys corresponding to the number drawn from the wheel of fortune. The tree had been nicely decorated by the ladies abovementioned, and the room was a splendid sight, the walls being literally covered with Chinese lanterns, flags, and evergreens. This was done by Mr. Fenton, with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people present.

After all the toys had been distributed, the children gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Huard, the honorary secretary and another for the ladies and gentlemen of the committee, every one being well pleased with the entertainments, and which was acknowledged to have been one of the best ever held in Shahabad.

A dance was given for the adults. The company before dispersing joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

During the holiday-week there were several amusements of different kinds, finishing up, on the 31st December, with sports, a dance at 6 p.m. for the children, and a ball for the residents of the station.

At 4-30 a.m. the ball broke up with three cheers for Mr. Huard for all the trouble he had taken, cheers for Mr. Plunkett and for the ladies, and thus ended a pleasant and agreeable week. By the kind permission of Colonel Proudfoot and the Officers of the 4th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent the splendid Band of the Regiment was in attendance on the 23rd and 31st December, and played a fine selection of music for the sports and dance.

## DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, the Military Secretary, and his two guests, Captain McMohon and Captain Burn-Murdoch, left for Poona by the ordinary passenger train from the Victoria Terminus last night. His Excellency and party arrived a few minutes after 10 p.m. at the station, where Captain Saydoola Khan, native Aide-de-camp, was present to see that all the arrangements in connection with his Excellency's departure were properly made. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Goldsmidth, Acting Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, were also present at the station. The train left the station at 10-15 p.m., Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector of the G I. P. Railway, being in charge of it. Captain Fowle, Aide-de-camp, left for Poona on Saturday night to make preparations for his Excellency's arrival at Gannesh Khind. Lord Harris is expected to return to Bombay at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow.

A CASE was brought before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, in which the Magistrate was asked to issue an order for the destruction of a large quantity of fat that had been seized, and which was intended for the adulteration of ghee. Mr. Leask, who represented the Health Department, said he had evidence to bring to show how the fat was obtained and how carts loaded with it were stopped and the fat seized. From one godown, he had evidence to prove, the fat had been taken to a shop in the native town. Mr. Brown, who appeared for the owner of the fat, said that it was of so low a class and possessed so strong a smell that it would have been impossible to use it in adulterating ghee. Mr. Leask replied that he had evidence to prove it was used in adulterating ghee, and would also show that it was exported from Bombay for the same purpose.

AMONG the events of this week is the concert in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, which is to take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. As will be seen from the programme printed in another column, Mr. G. R. Johnstone, who has most kindly undertaken the musical arrangements, has been successful in getting almost the whole musical strength of Bombay to assist him, and the programme is one which it would not be easy to improve. It is to be hoped this concert, which was suggested by H. E. the Governor, and is honoured by his and Lady Harris' personal patronage, will be successful.

## THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION AND THE L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

THE following letter has been forwarded by the Graduates' Association to the University Registrar :—

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association to forward to you the following resolution, with the arguments in support thereof with a request that you will be good enough to lay it before the Syndicate at their earliest meeting.

Resolution :—That the Syndicate of the Bombay University be requested to revise the results of the recent L. C. E. Examination (old system) for the following reasons :—

1.—The percentage of passes at this examination, *viz.*, 6·8, is very low, and without precedent in the annals of the results of Engineering Examinations, as will be seen by a glance at the following table of results, obtained by a reference to University Calendar and reports of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency :—

| Year. | Number of students appeared. | Number of students passed. | Percentage of passes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 ...... | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| 1879-80 ...... | 19 | 11 | 57 |
| 1880-81 ...... | 23 | 17 | 73 |
| 1881-82 ...... | 24 | 16 | 66·6 |
| 1882-83 ...... | 29 | 15 | 52 |
| 1883-84 ...... | 19 | 13 | 68 |
| 1884-85 ...... | 14 | 7 | 50 |
| 1885-86 ...... | 20 | 13 | 65 |
| 1886-87 ...... | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| 1887-88 ...... | 15 | 10 | 66·6 |
| 1888-89 ...... | 27 | 23 | 85 |
| 1889-90 ...... | 43 | 20 | 46 |
| 1890-91 ...... | 61 | 25 | 40 |
| 1891-92 ...... | 44 | 3 | 6·8 |

During the past 14 years not once has the percentage of passes gone below 40. While only 5 years back in 1886-87 the results were *cent per cent.* This year they have dwindled down to the miserable figure 6·8. Only last year the percentage of passes—the lowest on record during this 13 years—was not below 40. The figures above quoted sufficiently testify the violent change, nay, a revolution of standard that has been effected by the examiners in utter disregard of the Syndicate's positive, emphatic, and prudent instruction to the contrary.

(2).—Going into the percentage of passes in individual subjects the committee find that only in one subject, *viz.*, one like Civil Engineering in which the candidates, as a rule, score most, not less than 37 out of 44 candidates, have been rejected this year, and have also been marked very low. It is quite inexplicable that while in past year a majority of candidates at this examination secured high percentages of marks in the Civil Engineering branch, this year only 7, out of 44 candidates, should have passed in that subject alone. The Syndicate will see that nowhere has the change of standard been more suddenly and more violently effected than in the examination of Civil Engineering papers. These unduly poor results are mainly attributable to the rejection of the candidates in this single branch.

(3).—Such a wholesale failure in Civil Engineering becomes the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that of this year's 44 candidates 40 had appeared at the same University examination last year (1890-91), and that of these same 40 *as many as* 37 had then passed in Civil Engineering (*vide* the annexed table of results posted on the notice board of the College of Science on 22nd December 1890). Thus in 1891-92 the University has rejected 37 candidates in a subject, 34 of whom the same University had passed but a year back in that subject.

4.—It cannot be said that the knowledge of the candidates deteriorated suddenly during the short period of one year, for most of them had kept up their studies at the College of Science all the year round. Further more, 40, out of the 44 candidates in question, had presented themselves at their College Preliminary held in August last, and in this test, by no means an easy one, *not a single one of them*, had failed in Civil Engineering, but, on the other hand, an over whelming majority of these had secured not less than 50 per cent. marks.

5.—The results at the recent L.C.E. examination, held under the new system, serve only to heighten the contrast, and render the old L.C.E. results still more unaccountable. Of the seven students that had sent in their forms of application for appearing at the new L.C.E., six presented themselves, and all these six have passed not only in Civil Engineering but in all the other subjects. It is surprising how the two examinations in the same subject could show such widely divergent results when (as is known) both the classes, the old and the new, had attended throughout the year the same course of lectures in Civil Engineering from the same Professors, and had brought out exactly similar results at their College Preliminary in answering the same question papers. From inquiries made it also appears that the majority of these rejected candidates have appeared for the second time only, and not so frequently as to stamp them as unfit men.

The above facts and arguments are, the committee of the Association thinks, sufficient to satisfy the Syndicate as to the violent change of standard effected all of a sudden by the examiners in Civil Engineering, and induce the Syndicate to revise the results of the examination in question. The committee need not point out what an amount of harm the undue severity of the examiners must have done to hard-working and deserving candidates, and ventures to hope that the Syndicate will now, that their attention is drawn to the subject, take such measures as may go to remedy the complaint in question.—We have, &c.,

R. K. R. CAMA,
JAMETRAM NANABHAI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Table referred to in para 3 Old L. C. E., 1890-91.

| Name of the candidates. | Subjects failed in. |
|---|---|
| Acharya ............ | Voluntary total. |
| Ayangar ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Augadi ............ | Total. |
| Anklesharia ............ | Science total. |
| Antia ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Banna ............ | Mathematics total. |
| Bhido ............ | Voluntary total. |
| Billia ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Divecha ............ | Total. |
| Solomon ............ | Engineering Mathematics total. |
| Fernandez ............ | Mathematics total. |
| Ghoradra ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Iyer ............ | Science total. |
| Jalnapurker ............ | All subjects. |
| Joshe ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Kanga ............ | Science total. |
| Katarki ............ | Total. |
| Kelkar ............ | Mathematics Science Voluntary total. |
| Kurtkote ............ | Voluntary total. |
| Lala ............ | Science total. |
| Meherji ............ | Voluntary total. |
| Modak ............ | Science total. |
| Nadkarni ............ | Total. |
| Nadgourdi ............ | Total. |
| Noronha ............ | Mathematics total. |
| Panday ............ | Science total. |
| Pandit ............ | Total. |
| Parekh ............ | Total. |
| Patel B. J. ............ | Science Voluntary total. |
| Patel M. D. ............ | Total. |
| Pencer ............ | Mathematics. |
| Sane ............ | Science total. |
| Sastielal ............ | Mathematics total. |
| Salkaye ............ | Mathematics Science total. |
| Sen ............ | All subjects. |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH Companies of the Volunteer Artillery paraded at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday evening, and proceeded by launch to Pilot Bunder, No. 1 Company to complete their target practice, and No. 2 Company to commence theirs. Three detachments were formed of No. 2 company under Sergeant Hoyles, and Corporals Knowles and Marsland. The shooting from the 40 pounders was good, but the Howitzer did not do so well. Captain Beckford, R.A., was present, and watched the firing. Major Roughton, Captain Wilson, and Lieutenants Sanders Slater, Barrow, Penny, and Robertson were the officers on parade.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. J. BENTINCK, attached 5th Bombay Light Infantry, left Bombay on the 2nd inst. for Aurungabad to take up his appointment as Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

A GUARD OF HONOUR of 100 rank and file, with band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, will parade at the Apollo Bunder, under the command of a British Officer, to-morrow at 7 a. m., to receive His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who is expected here from Mandvi by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Kapurthala. His Highness will be received with a general salute. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival on landing.

DURING the fishing season which has just closed twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine boxes of salmon reached Billingsgate from Scotland, against eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-one boxes last year. In spite of this enormous increase in the supply of salmon, I cannot remember that there has been any corresponding reduction in the price of the fish.

## THE NEW TOWN HALL AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, JAN. 6.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on his visit to Jubbulpore, opened the new Town Hall. Before doing so he was presented by the Municipal Committee with the following address :—

We, the members of the Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore, beg most respectfully to offer you the most hearty and cordial welcome on the occasion of your visit to this own. This grand building in which we have the pleasure to welcome you is the gift of our worthy and liberal townsmen, Raja Goculdass, Rai Bahadur Bullabhdass, and Seth Jewandass. So far back as 1867, when the town had not attained the importance which is now attached to it as the second city in the Central Provinces, they had already made a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a Town Hall in Malonygunj. In the year 1873, the Municipality, to whom that building had been entrusted, considering it to be unsuited for the purpose for which it was intended, and owing to its location in a corner of the city, sold it to the Educational Department for the accommodation of the Male Normal School, and utilized the sale proceeds (Rs. 8,000) in the construction of the Victoria Hospital. On the occasion of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, Raja Goculdass, Rai Bahadur Ballubhdass, and Seth Jewandass made a further princely donation of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of the present Town Hall, and this sum, with the Rs. 8,000 referred to above, which the Municipal Committee refunded, the foundation of this building was laid by your predecessor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in February 1888. The plan and estimate for this building was prepared by the late Mr. Thomson, Executive Engineer, and subsequently modified by Mr. Palmer, Executive Engineer. In the course of construction Rs. 28,000 were, however, found insufficient to carry the work through, and a further sum of Rs. 2,122 was then contributed by the donors to complete the building. In all it has cost Rs. 30,132.. Raja Goculdass, Rai Bahadur Bullubhdass, and Seth Jewandass have, by their generosity, removed a much felt want of the Town, and earned the lasting gratitude of the people, who, through their representatives, the Municipal Committee, beg to take this opportunity of offering their hearty thanks to Raja Goculdass, Rai Bahadur Bullabhdass and Seth Jewandass for the liberal gift, made to their townsmen in the shape of this magnificent Town Hall, and which is in keeping with other benefits, conferred by them on their fellow citizens, in the shape of aid towards our water-supply, &c. We now beg that you will accept the hearty welcome we offer you this day, and request you will be pleased to declare this Town Hall open to the public.

The Chief Commissioner thus replied to the Municipal address :—The business which brings us here to-day is the formal opening of the Town Hall to the public. The building, it is true, has been occupied by the Municipal Committee for some time, but the formal ceremony of opening it to the public has been postponed till to-day. It was the wish of Raja Gokuldass, to whom your address makes becoming reference, that the formal transfer of the building should be effected in the Chief Commissioner's presence. I am sorry that my engagements have prevented me from meeting earlier the Rajah's wishes in this respect, but I am here now and it affords me much pleasure in fulfilling my part in this interesting ceremony. With a modesty, gentlemen, which I hardly expected from you, you say that "Jubbulpore is the second city in the Central Provinces." Second it is, no doubt, in point of population, and in those memories and traditions of former greatness which attach to Nagpur. But the point of scenery and healthiness of climate you need not, as they say in America, "take a back seat." To your other claims to consideration you now add the possession of what in your address you call "a magnificent Town Hall." In its architectural proportions, and in the accommodation it affords, the hall certainly reflects credit upon all concerned. In particular, it reflects credit on the engineer, Mr. Palmer, who for a comparatively moderate sum has constructed the building. I cannot say, gentlemen, that I always look with favour on proposals to build town halls. There are many municipalities which have more urgent wants than town halls. But I at once admit that it is only right and proper that in an important town like Jubbulpore, which, besides, exhibits a praiseworthy spirit of Municipal activity, a suitable place for the dispatch of Municipal business should be provided. I hope that in this respect these words of mine may reach outside these walls as far as Nagpur, and that some of the many wealthy men who have grown rich there may follow the good example which Raja Gokuldass has set, and give to their native city, the Head-Quarters of the Administration, a Town Hall, which may not compare unfavourably with your own. Gentlemen, I would with your permission take advantage of this occasion, and make a few remarks to you on the subject of public spirit and liberality as I find it in the Central Provinces. I have, as you know, not been long in these Provinces and, perhaps, I ought not as yet to claim that intimate knowledge of its circumstances which time in its fullness alone can bring. But as I have managed to see a number of men and places during the last 10 or 11 months, I have naturally formed some impression about them. One of these impressions is that, taken as a whole, the Central Provinces is sadly wanting in public spirit or benevolence. To my frequent enquiries why this should be so I always receive the same answer, "the Province is poor." The answer, gentlemen, is not altogether satisfactory. Poor undoubtedly, the Province is in those hilly regions, some of which I have lately traversed where Nature has not been bountiful to men. In the plains, too, here and there is poverty, where Nature's bounty has been prevented from its natural goal by rack-renting and unconscionable usury. There is poverty again in the homes of many old families mostly through their own imprudence. But it is not from sterile hills or rack-rented villages and decaying gentry that I look for example of public spirit. I look for them from the great land-holders, and the rich bankers and merchants who have grown wealthy under the shadow of British rule. I regret to say that hitherto I have looked for them in vain. Rich bankers and opulent landlords make plausible speeches, but they keep their purse strings tight. If they loosen them at all they only do so in a niggardly spirit. Since I came to the Central Provinces I have only known of one signal example of generosity and public spirit, and that was on the part of a Feudatory Chief, the Rajah of Nandgaon, who, though under no such obligation as rests on the wealthy men of the *Khalsa*, gave the other day *two lakhs* of rupees towards the cost of a water scheme for Raipur. The name of the Raja will go down to unborn generations as a benefactor of his kind. Gentlemen, in this dearth of recent evidences of public spirit in the Central Province it is a relief to me to preside on this occasion. The name of Rajah Gokuldass is well known to you in this part of the Province. By skill in business and assiduous attention to his own affairs the Rajah has amassed a noble fortune; he has established himself as a landed proprietor in many districts, and he has already been conspicuously honoured by Government. Gentlemen, if Rajah Gokuldass has his admirers, he has also his critics; and, as in the case of all successful men, his detractors. I, for my part, do not on this occasion desire to indulge in any unpleasant criticism. I prefer to remember that the Rajah has on more than one occasion been the loyal subject and supporter of the Government. I prefer to think of him as a life councillor of the Dufferin Fund; as the person who (as you observed in your address) has conferred benefits on you and your fellow citizens by aiding towards your water-supply, and as the donor who has now gifted you with this Town Hall. Nay, more, I like to think of the Raja on this occasion as the charitable man round whose doors I saw yesterday morning a crowd of beggars waiting for their usual morning dole, which I was told he distribute. Thinking of him in such a spirit, I am glad to be able, in my name and yours, to thank him heartily for the gift of the Town Hall and to assure him of your gratitude. At the same time, I should be concealing from him my real thoughts if I did not also say that our gratitude is—like that of the worthy Frenchman—qualified by "a lively expectation of favours to come." Gentlemen, if any one among you are blessed with supera bundance of money, and wish to spend some of it for the benefit of his townsmen, were to ask me on what object he ought to spend it, I should have little difficulty in answering. It would be an *embarras de choix*: but among many deserving objects, I might perhaps point my benevolent questioner's attention to the Hanuman Tank, which breeds pestilence every year, but which, if regularly flushed with pure water, as it easily might be, would become a blessing to thousands. You must remember, gentlemen, that your splendid reservoir—for the conception and execution of which you are, I believe, indebted to my friend, Mr. Glass—may be considered as a tributary of the Nerbudda and partakes of the sacredness of that holy stream. Could there among Hindus—and you are mostly Hindus in this city—be a holier act than to bring the sacred and wholesome water into the middle of your town and to the foot of the many temples which overlook the Hanuman Talao? That is one aspect of my suggestion which, perhaps, has not struck you before. Then, gentlemen, your streets through which I walked yesterday, cry out for that drainage scheme which the weight of your indebtedness to Rajah Gooculdass alone prevents you from undertaking. Your splendid hospital is, I believe, without an adequate endowment, and would, if under less able administration, fall far shorter of expectation than it now does. Our provincial branch of that admirable institution, the Dufferin Fund, is so languishing that from the niggardliness of men who (I presume) hope for salvation by good works, I have had to appeal to local Corporations, which, we know, can have no hope of salvation at all. These gentlemen, are a few of the many ways in which the benevolence of the rich men of this and other towns in the Central Provinces may be exercised; and as they have none been pointed out, I may surely hope that with the old year we have rung out the old bad ways of stingyness, and that during the New Year I shall find it to be my pleasant duty to recognize, on behalf of the public, such instances of public spirit as will remove from this province the slur which now rests on it of being for its importance least generous province in the Empire. With these remarks, gentlemen, I now declare the Town Hall open.

## BOMBAY SESAME CROP.

The following is the final report of the Sesame Crop of the Bombay Presidency. Estimates are generally up to 20th December, 1891.

The appended figured statement shows the area and outturn under sesame in all parts of the Presidency, including the Native States.

Modifications of area figures as entered in the second report will be noticed. The increase, which is general, may be explained by late sowings, made after submission of the second forecast. The slight decrease observable in Dharwar appears to be due to the removal of withered crop.

The revised grand total shows 699,000 acres as against 612,000 acres of the second forecast. The total area is about equally divided between the British territory and the Native States, including Baroda. The figures for the Native States cannot be compared with average as some of the States did not return figures for last year. In the British Districts, the area, though about 19 per cent. below average, is still 5 per cent. above that of the last year. The total outturn also, though not fully reported, is greater than last year's.

Gujerat.—Area 815,000 acres. Moisture remaining in the soil beyond the usual time induced later sowings so as to cover the deficit pointed out in the second report, the area being raised to about nine and twelve per cent. respectively above last year's area and average. Though sown late in the north, and though having to be largely resown in the south, the crop started well and promised an average yield, but the late rain was scanty and the crop suffered from want of moisture. This has reduced the outturn, which has been estimated as varying from 9 annas in Broach to 12 annas in Kaira and the Panch Mahals.

Gujerat States—Area 342,100 acres or 4 times that of the British districts of Gujerat. Kathiawar is the principal producer, containing nearly 2-3rds of the area in the Gujerat States. In the Halai Prant of Kathiawar, the area, owing to favourable sowing rain, rose from 60,000 to 108,000 acres. On the whole, the season has been good in Kathiawar, fair in Baroda, and poor in Cutch and Palanpur, where rainfall was scanty. The outturn is estimated as varying from 3 annas in Cutch to 14 annas in Halai and Cambay.

Deccan.—Area 118,800 acres, of which 57 and 28 per cent. are credited to Khandeish and Nasik. This gives an increase of 11 per cent. over last year's area, but a decrease of 26 per cent. below average. In Poona and elsewhere the occasional erroneous inclusion of nigerseed in the returns for past year has, however, unduly swollen the average. The increase is confined to the North Deccan, where, as noticed in the second report, favourable rain for sowing and to some extent last year's good prices influenced sowers. In the South Deccan, Satara grows hardly any sesame and the Poona and Sholapur areas are small, but the fall in Poona is notable, the present area being only 12 per cent. of last year's. In the East Khandeish, the crops suffered a little from excessive moisture and the West Khandeish and North East Nasik want of moisture was felt towards the end of the season, still the outturn is better than elsewhere in the Deccan, being estimated at 13 and 12 annas. In the other districts of the Deccan rainfall was scanty and the outturn is estimated as varying from 3 to 6 annas. The same remark applies to the Deccan States, which lie in the South Deccan.

Karnatak.—Area (10,800 acres) is less than half and one-third, respectively, of last year's area and average. Sowing rain appeared late and the crop, where sown, suffered from drought. Outturn is estimated as varying from ¼ anna in Dharwar to 5 annas in Belgaum. The Karnatak States, with an area of 5,300 acres, have not fared better.

Konkan.—Area 25,100 acres or 9 per cent. above last year's area, but 10 per cent. below average. The crop being an early one, there is no change in the figures already reported, except a slight increase in Kolaba. The correction of figures reported for the last year has changed the decrease into an increase. The crops suffered in places for want of closing showers. The anna estimates vary from 10 annas in Kolaba to 14 annas in Thana. The Konkan States contain 6,000 acres under sesame.

Sind.—Area 106,400 acres or 10 per cent. above that of last year, but about 15 per cent. below average. Of the total area Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier divide between them 79 per cent. From Hyderabad the crop is reported to have suffered from blight, unsteady inundation, absence of rain, and adverse winds. In the North Sind Frontier a large portion of the crop (about 9,200 acres) in Thul and Kashmore Talukas was destroyed by locusts and what remained suffered from low inundation. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is good. In the other districts it is fair. The anna estimates vary from 10 annas in Karachi to 14 annas in Thar and Parkar. Khairpur has only 800 acres under sesame. The inundation was of short duration and the crop was damaged by locusts. The outturn is estimated at 3 annas.

(Sd) E. L. CAPPEL,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.
Poona, 9th January, 1892.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles fell in at 4-45 p.m., on the 9th instant, on their usual parade-ground. After Companies had been inspected, sized, and proved, quarter column was formed, and the Regiment moved to the left in fours towards the saluting base, and having wheeled to the left, halted, fronted, and deployed to the left. The order was then given "Form for attack," and the Regiment advanced in attack formation. Quarter column was then formed by the left on No. 1 and the column retired. After the retirement had been continued for some hundred yards the Battalion halted, fronted, and deployed to the left, when a change of front was made to the left on the left Company. Quarter column was then formed on No. 5, and Colonel Bayley said that he trusted all the members would put in their class firing as soon as possible, and he hoped there would be strong parades on the next few Saturdays, as the season is now well advanced, and owing to the Bombay Races there will be no parade on Saturday, the 27th February.

The following is the field state :—

| Distribution. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieuts. | Staff Sergts. | Sergts. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company ......... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 22 | 29 |
| B " ......... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 11 |
| C " ......... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 9 |
| D " ......... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 22 | 28 |
| E " ......... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 19 | 25 |
| F " ......... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 | 26 |
| G " ......... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 27 | 31 |
| H } Cadets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| I } Cadets ......... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| K } Cadets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 8 |
| Army Staff ......... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 7 |
| Staff and Band ......... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 29 | 30 |
| Total...... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 19 | ... | 170 | 206 |

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut-Col. L. H. Bayley; Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Capts. J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson and R. A. Willis; Lieuts. W. Jefferies, T. M. English, D. J. Sharpe, J. P. Cornforth, N. Devlin and J. W. Smith.

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The Lahore paper learns that H. E. Lord Roberts has determined to retain his own name. Whether the addition "of Kandahar" will also be taken is not yet stated. Her Majesty's approval has of course to be obtained to the title selected, and this is not always an empty form: otherwise the time-honoured title of Oxford would have ere now been restored to our Peerage.

The Madras Government has ordered a temporary suspension of its permission to Collectors to grant loans for the purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle in the distressed districts. The decision is a wise one, because for the present at least the work of ploughing and sowing cannot possibly be carried on.

## DANGEROUS ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The seizure of forty-two tins of tallow of questionable preparation, that was brought to Bombay from the carcase sheds at Chimbor, in the neighbourhood of Coorla, on December 29, formed the subject of investigation on Friday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. This prosecution was instituted by Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, and his Assistant, Mr. Leask, who applied to the Magistrate for an order of destruction of the substance, which belonged to Rahimtoolla Dhungey, doing business as commission agent at Ismail Moholla. Mr. Brown, solicitor, of Messrs. Conroy, and Brown, represented the owner of the fat.

Mr. Leask, in explaining the circumstances of the case, said it was the first of its kind the Municipality had instituted under those particular sections. He had come into court to ask his Worship to make an order under Section 417 in regard to a seizure of forty-two tins of animal fat, each tin containing about 30lb. For some time past the Municipalty had reason to believe that fat had been brought into Bombay from different places up-country, and also from the close neighbourhood of Bombay such as Coorla, Chimbor, and Dharavi. For some years past there had been great suspicion regarding this fat entertained by those classes of natives who use ghee and who were actually afraid to use it because it was generally believed that animal fat was mixed with it and used in making their butter. The better off classes of natives arranged to get a supply of ghee from up-country; but the poorer classes could not do so, and there was no doubt that ghee was sold in a much adulterated state. It was, however, a very difficult thing to bring this home to the true and actual adulterators from the surreptitious way they carried on the practice. With regard to the seizure on December 29 a cart was loaded at Chimbor, where a municipal contractor, named Sale Mahomed Dhurumsey, carted away from Bombay carcases of dead animals and extracted their fat and manufactured tallow. This cart conveyed the tins to Bombay and were seized at the time they were being unloaded by Mr. Glover. He (Mr. Leask) would give evidence as to how the fat was brought in, which road it came by, and how it was seized. The cart came to Pydhownie godown No. 196, which belonged to Rahimtoolla Dhungey, who first admitted to Mr. Glover that the stuff was sent to him from Dharavi. Afterwards he admitted to him (Mr. Leask) it was sent to him by a certain Salley Mahomed from Chimbor for the purpose of sale. Rahimtoolla Dhungey did not know and did not care what became of the fat since he only got his commission on what was sold. The Municipality were also concerned in the seizure of another case on Dec. 8, when a cart-load of fat was taken from some unlicensed slaughter-houses at Coorla, where buffaloes were slaughtered for their hides and tallow, and from whence buffalo meat was brought into Bombay for sale. This cart, in which the animal fat was put, was taken to a godown No. 31, Kambet Street. This godown was ascertained to be in the occupation of one Rahimbhoy Fazil, a dealer in fat, tallow, and ghee. On the 15th of December another cart was loaded with fat from these animal sheds at Coorla and brought into that very same godown No. 31, Kambet Street, to which place the fat was traced. On the 16th of December ten tins of fat were taken from this godown in Kambet Street to a shop No. 98 in Gujjar Street, in which kerosine oil, ghee, flour, &c., were sold.

Mr. Cooper here remarked that he did not exactly follow Mr. Leask. He understood Mr. Leask to infer that this fat itself was intended for human food and in that event he would have to bring evidence to prove it. It seemed to him (Mr. Cooper) that it was necessary to show under Section 415 that the article seized was either diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human food. But this was not represented. It then appeared open to the other side or the party from whom it was seized to prove that the same was not exposed or hawked about for the purpose of sale or was a preparation for sale or intended for human food.

Mr. Leask declared it was intended for human food.

The Magistrate then remarked Mr. Leask would have to call evidence to prove it, and he (Mr. Cooper) had only spoken to the procedure under the section.

Mr. Leask, intimating he had taken that view, the Magistrate said he had a right to call evidence to rebut the evidence of the party from whom the article was seized.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the owner, said the whole gist of the section was for the protection of human food and the words in Section 414 were absolute and a necessary condition-precedent that not only should the article be exposed for sale but that it was intended for human food. The first thing the Court was to consider was whether this tallow was intended for human food. If the court held it was not intended it was not necessary to go into the question whether it was diseased or anything else, and he apprehended, although the section said it was for the owners to show it was not intended for human food, there must be some *prima facie* evidence before the court to show that the case came within that section. This was a matter in which the owners had a number of tins that contained an inferior kind of tallow, and he would submit the proper course would be for the Health Department to give some evidence to justify the court in holding it had jurisdiction to go into the case. Otherwise they would be embarked on an enquiry which the court had no jurisdiction to go into.

Mr. Leask said he could prove that this animal fat was brought from Chimbor to Bombay, and on different occasions. From one godown a quantity of fat was taken to a shop in the native town, where ghee was sold and where he found a large quantity of what was called ghee, and was not ghee.

Mr. Brown said the Court had no jurisdiction over a substance which some evil-disposed person might choose to introduce into human food. It must be a substance in the possession of a person storing it or exposing it for sale, and was intended for human food.

Mr. Cooper said it appeared to him there were considerable difficulties in the case; and he did not know whether the Municipality had consulted their legal advisers. But he was willing to take the evidence and decide the case.

Mr. Brown, in explaining the nature and quality of the article, said it was simply tallow made out of the fat of dead animals, and was of an inferior class. Good tallow was made out of the fat of animals that had been slaughtered and was clarified and had a clear white color and did not smell. And it would, no doubt, be dangerous if it was introduced into ghee. The tallow that was seized was an article of a low class and possessed a very strong smell and could not therefore be easily mixed with ghee without being detected.

Mr. Leask said he could prove that the stuff was used in ghee and was exported from Bombay.

Mr. Cooper thought Mr. Leask had based his case merely on suspicion.

Mr. Leask replied it had been based upon a little more than suspicion. It had been based on facts he had seen.

Mr. Brown humorously remarked that if the Municipality had seized that tallow on the suspicion that it was intended for human food, why did they not seize the whole of the tallow to be found in Bombay?

Evidence was led as to the seizure of the forty-two tins.

Bhika Bhagoo, a Municipal ramosee, said the forty-two tins containing tallow were now under lock and key in ward No. 2. The forty-two tins came in a cart from Chimbor, where dead animals are skinned.

Thomas Glover, Inspector in the Health Department, said he followed the carts with the tins and saw about eleven tins deposited at in godown No. 196, Pydhownie Road. When the cart was partially unloaded he went forward and seized what was in the cart and what was deposited in the godown. A cerain Rahimtoola Dhimgey came forward and said the fat was sent to him from Chimbor from the carcase shed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—I have examined the tins and apparently the contents were melted fat. I would not call this fine tallow. I have seen some tallow of a pale yellow and also quite white. There is a little more smell about this than tallow generally has. Nobody could mistake this stuff for ghee or for any other article of human food. I believe there was no secrecy in taking this cart of tins from Chimbor to Bombay.

Speaking on its exportation Mr. Glover said: I went to the Prince's Dock on the morning of January 6 and found 50 boxes each containing two tins of ghee, which were to be despatched per s. s. Sabarmati to Kutch Mandvie. There were also 30 other cases waiting to be shipped, and bore the address of V Pardan. I noticed from the godown records that these were shipped on the 4th January and were entered as ghee.

Mr. Brown contended there was no evidence and asked the Magistrate to disregard the whole of the evidence.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Saturday, the 16th inst.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Conference, which is to assemble at Calcutta to discuss the future administration of the Chin-Lushai country, will probably be composed as follows:—The Lieutenant-Govenor of Bengal; the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India; Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief in Madras; Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary; and Major-General Collen, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 26th December was 308, against 285 and 300 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 19. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 22 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 114 and 42 respectively against 111 and 42 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 344 per mille, per annum, against 29·3, the mean of the last five years.

It is always difficult, observes a contemporary, to know the exact financial position of a Native State, owing mainly to the want of a system of audit and control over expenditure. The Government of India in the Finance Department do well, therefore, to meet demands made upon them by the Durbars for skilled assistance. Mr. Logan has recently unravelled the tangled skein of Kashmir finance, and the services of Mr. R. N. Ray, a Deputy Comptroller-General, have been lent to Baroda for three months for similar work there. The majority of the Feudatory States might with advantage follow the example set by Kashmir and Baroda.

The *Madras Times* hears that Her Excellency Lady Wenlock contemplates giving a charming entertainment at an early date. Guests will be invited to wear costumes of the powder and patch age, the gentlemen using by preference the handsome dress of the Court, say of Louis XVI. *Autres temps autres danses*, and we shall hope to see minuets performed with the measured grace that used to win the hearts of our fore bears. A *bal poudré* is to our thinking a far more pleasing sight as a spectacle than a "Fancy Ball," to which there always *will* come would-be funny men in hideous disguises, and if our young men and maidens will only go seriously to work at their "steps" and the former acquire some idea of living with a sword, we may look forward to as charming an entertainment as has ever graced the finest ball-room in Asia.

The prosecution instituted by certain members of the Railway Police, in conjunction with complainants named Fujja of Godra and Golam Ahmed, Assistant Station-master, Golra Junction Station, against Wazeerchand, Station-master of that place, for criminal breach of trust in respect of some excess fare alleged to have been paid by Fujja to the accused, was dismissed by Mr. Beckett, Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and as it was amply proved to the satisfaction of the court by Mr. Inytulla, barrister, who defended the accused, that it was simply a trumped up case brought about by the parties named above, through malice, the Deputy Commissioner granted permission to the Station-master to prosecute his prosecutors, and made over the case to Rai Narain Dass, District Judge, to try it. The date of the hearing has been fixed for the 27th instant.

The amount of undivided profit carried forward by the Bank of Madras on the 30th June was Rs. 98,160 and the net profit for the past half year was Rs. 1,09,340, thus there was Rs. 2,07,501 for distribution. The Directors have now declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, which absorbs Rs. 1,75,000, and have carried forward to next account Rs. 32,501. The dividend paid on the 30th of June was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making for the whole year 8½ per cent., which, considering the abnormal cheapness of money throughout the period, is a highly satisfactory result. The Bank of Bengal pays 8 per cent., making for the whole year 8 per cent, and the Bank of Bombay again pays 10 per cent., making a dividend of that rate for the whole year. Mr. W. S. Shaw, of Messrs Parry and Co., has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Madras Bank in the room of Mr. J. A. Boygon, and Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot has been re-elected Vice-President.

Considerable surprise has naturally been expressed at the absence of any names from the North-West Provinces in the native portion of the New Year's Honours List, writes the *Pioneer*. The Lieutenant-Governor has been so very frank and specific in assuring those who were likely to contribute to his hospitals and waterworks that they should not miss their reward, that a neglect to obtain something for the large body of givers would have amounted almost to breach of contract. There has been no perfidy, however, on Sir Auckland Colvin's part. It seems that the proposed provincial list went up a long while ago, but at the eleventh hour some explanations were required by the Government of India, which postponed its publication with the rest of the *Gazette*. It will appear, therefore, separately as soon as orders issue.

The general question of transport in connection with the garrisoning of Manipur has given the military authorities a good deal of concern for some months past, says the *Pioneer*. In the rains the sickness among the mules on the Kohima route was very serious and pack-bullocks had to be sent up in large numbers. Now, the majority of the mules still with life left in them have been withdrawn to Golaghat, there to recruit their strength. In all probability they will not be put on the road again, but will be sent back to India a few months hence. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made with Panthay muleteers at Mandalay to undertake a portion of the transport work between Manipur and Kohima. They have arrived at the former place with their animals, and there can be no doubt of their satisfactorily fulfilling the terms of their bargain. The cart-road will probably be completed through the Naga Hills this season, and when this has been done, mules will no longer be required. As the climate for six or seven months in the year is one which is peculiarly fatal to these expensive transport animals, their withdrawal is a sensible proceeding.

A proposal is on foot that the Duke of Clarence should be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland next autumn. Were this idea carried out H.R.H. and the future Duchess would reside in Dublin for about half of each year.

A strange duel is described in advices received from the Cimarros country, on the western borders of Indian territory, U.S.A. A rancher, named Weaver, accused one Bassett of cheating him at poker. Their friends prevented them from killing each other on the spot; but finally a duel had to be arranged. It was agreed that two pistols should be put on a table under a blanket, only one being loaded, and that the combatants should first toss up a dollar for choice of weapons, and then fire simultaneously. Bassett fired, however, and, finding he had drawn the unloaded revolver, he folded his arms and awaited death. Weaver took aim at his forehead; but then slowly raised the pistol and fired through the ceiling, declaring that Bassett was too brave a man to be guilty of cheating at cards. The combatants became fast friends.

The War Office has directed the colonels of the three regiments of Foot Guards, and the other commandants of the Volunteer Defence Brigades of the Metropolis, to hold early conference with the colonels of corps included in their commands, in order to consider the propriety of mobilising the brigades at Easter, and, in the event of an affirmative decision, to ascertain the most suitable place for mobilisation.

## SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS.

### THE VALUE OF ARTILLERY.

On the 6th instant, at the close of the Gurgaon Artillery camp, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said:—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery,—It is always a pleasure to me to attend an Artillery practice camp, and it is especially so this year, as I am able to tell you that last cold weather's reports show the Royal Artillery in India to have made, on the whole, satisfactory progress in shooting. The average figure of merit has risen from 433 in 1889-90 to 436 in 1890-91, and of the 85 batteries that practised, 55 increased, while 30 diminished their figure. The number of trained layers has also largely increased, and I am glad to observe the improvement that has been made in fire discipline and in the rapidity with which many batteries come into action and handle their ammunition. All this is due, no doubt, to the zeal and interest taken in shooting, which, commencing with the officers, has now, as might have been expected, gradually permeated to the non-commissioned officers and men.

These are all matters for congratulation, but at the same time I feel bound to tell you, especially as this camp is chiefly formed of Royal Horse Artillery batteries, that there is one consideration which must modify the satisfaction we permit ourselves to feel at the general improvement in shooting throughout the Royal Artillery in India. I allude to the place taken by the batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the majority of which, instead of heading the list, as they certainly ought to do, seem to be content, year after year, to be surpassed in shooting by the other branches of the Regiment. For some reason, inexplicable to me, it has not been the fashion in the Horse Artillery to pay so much attention to shooting as in the Field, Mountain and Garrison batteries. This traditional neglect of a most essential military requirement may have arisen in the first instance from the quicker and more dashing nature of the work which is demanded from Horse Artillery when acting with Cavalry; but be the cause what it may, the fact is much to be regretted. Two Horse Artillery batteries in India, and one or two in England have shown that the new 12-pr. gun can shoot extremely well, and I trust the result of this year's practice will prove that the Horse Artillery generally have realized the necessity of setting to work in earnest at this, by far the most important, part of their duty. With officers and men specially selected, the Royal Horse Artillery should lead the way in shooting, as in everything else; and I confidently hope that they will do so in future.

While assuring the Royal Artillery in India that I regard the general improvement during the last few years as most satisfactory, I wish to draw the earnest attention of the Regiment to a few points which still demand careful study and renewed efforts. As in my annual remarks on musketry instruction a certain amount of repetition is unavoidable, so in dealing with artillery training and the service of the guns I do not hesitate to reiterate what you may have heard before, and to impress on you the supreme importance of becoming thoroughly conversant with those technical details on which your military efficiency depends. I refer to the preparing and fixing of fuzes, the laying of the guns, the service of ammunition generally, and on the part of Commanding Officers the observation of fire. These duties, though more accurately and rapidly performed than hitherto, are still not performed accurately and rapidly enough. That they are not carried out as quickly as they might be, is evidenced by the great variation in the time taken by different batteries to get off a few rounds of well-aimed and well-timed shrapnel and I may add that it has often been brought to my notice the best shooting batteries are in many cases the quickest.

In an article entitled "Shrapnel Fire," published by Major G. S. Clarke, R.E., in the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, that officer dwells on the destructive effect of time shrapnel, and he observes that—

"If, in the next great war, the gun does not amply demonstrate its man-killing power, the reason could be only that it was not properly handled. A most disastrous surprise awaits the force which finds itself face to face with an enemy whose gunners possess the superiority in knowledge and training.

Although there are many instances on record of what well-served Artillery has accomplished, even when the guns were much less powerful than they are now-a-days, and when shrapnel was unknown, there is no work that I am acquainted with describing the action of artillery, as distinct from the other arms in the principal engagements of the past and present centuries." A compendious history of artillery combats would be both interesting and professionally instructive, and I hope some officer of the Regiment, with literary tastes and facilities for collecting the requisite information, may undertake the task of compiling it. Judging, however, from what we know has occurred in past wars we may I think admit the accuracy of Major Clarke's prediction of what is likely to happen in the future; and in confirmation of this view I would bring to your notice two remarkable examples of the decisive effect produced by well-trained and well-handled Artillery, when opposed to a much larger but less efficient force of the same arm.

At the battle of Eylau, fought between the French and Russians on the 8th February 1807, Napoleon's two hundred guns were more than a match for the three hundred guns which the Russians brought into line in front of their Infantry, and contribed in no small degree to the victory gained by the French troops on that occasion. After the artillery combat had been concluded, and Napolean had ordered his Infantry to advance, seventy guns which the Russians had kept in reserve brought a concentrated fire to bear on Angereau's Corps, which was formed in mass of close columns, and destroyed it. When this battle is referred to in military books, the latter incident is generally brought prominently to notice, while the superior handling of less numerous French Artillery during the first phase of the engagement is ignored.

At Inkerman, early in the day, Lord Raglan directed two 18-prs. to be brought up from the siege train to reinforce our field artillery, which was being silenced by the more numerous Russian guns. The Russians had in battery a hundred pieces, including some 32-pr. howitzers, and a conflict took place between these and the two 18-prs. Kinglake says:—

"No extraneous force interposed to turn the scale either way, and at first there seemed ground for believing that the fire of several batteries converging upon one narrow spot must sooner or later overcome the little band of artillerymen who were working their two 18-prs. But at the end of a quarter of an hour it could be seen that our gunners were conquering for themselves a comparative immunity. Every minute the ascendant they already had won was gaining them an ascendant yet greater. During the second quarter of an hour, they only lost two or three men; yet whilst thus lightly stricken themselves, they were able, no less than at first, to go on destroying and still destroying. Whether tearing direct through a clump of the enemy's gunners, or lighting upon a piece of rock and flinging abroad, right and left, its murderous splinters; whether bounding into a team of artillery-horses, or smashing and blowing up tumbrils, the terrible 18-pr. shot never flew to its task without ploughing a furrow of ruin. Within half an hour from the time when he brought into action the two 18-prs. Colonel Collingwood Dickson had made his ascendant complete, and it was with almost perfect impunity that his gunners thenceforward continued to ravage the enemy's batteries."

Much as we may learn from such incidents as the foregoing, it is of course impossible to predict the result in future wars of the mechanical and chemical inventions which have recently been brought to bear on the construction of guns, and the manufacture of explosives. The general belief, however, is that Artillery will be infinitely more effective than in former days, provided always that it is intelligently worked. I trust that, in the British Army at any rate, we shall hear no more of the "moral effect" produced by guns, but of their destructive power; and that Generals in command will readily put up with the inconvenience which long lines of guns and wagons on the march undoubtedly cause, for the sake of having a superior force of well served Artillery, the possession of which would in all probability lead to victory. To ensure that this confidence in our branch of the service may never be misplaced, every available opportunity must be taken advantage of peace time to make the service of the guns, not only as accurate, but as rapid as possible. As I have already remarked, there is a material improvement in both these essentials, but we must not cease in our efforts until we have attained perfection, for it must always be remembered that success will almost certainly rest with that Artillery which can bring an accurate shrapnel fire to bear upon its enemy with the greatest rapidity.

I have given you two instances of what well-handled Artillery has been able to accomplish at a time when shrapnel was comparatively ineffective, and with very inferior guns to those now in use. And although, as I have said, we are somewhat in the dark as to the increase in the destructive effect of modern Artillery due to recent improvements and inventions, there is abundant evidence to show that effective shrapnel fire, brought to bear on a regiment or battery for a few minutes, will practically annihilate it. In proof of this let me call attention to one or two occasions when time shrapnel has been used of late years. At the battle of Aladja Dagh, fought between the Russians and Turks on the 15th October 1877, and which practically decided the fate of the campaign in Armenia. Mouktar Pasha, the Turkish General, "attributed his defeat to the wonderful employment of the Russian Artillery with shrapnel." At the battle of Telis, fought on the 28th of the same month, the historian states that "Russian shrapnel compelled the surrender of a small redoubt and 3,000 men without the necessity of any infantry assault. At the battle of Lovtcha it so demoralized the enemy as to greatly assist the success of the subsequent assault." It is however, within the last few years that shrapnel has become so terribly destructive owing to the great improvement made in the fuzes. What it can now do, is graphically described in a short article, called "An Artillery Duel" by Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'Callaghan, R. A., and published in the proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution of September 1891. This is an intensely interesting account, showing how at the battle of Slievnitza, fought on the 17th and 18th November 1885, two guns of Bulgarian Artillery with well-served time shrapnel drove eight Servian guns of much the same calibre and firing percussion common shell, off the field in six minutes with great losses among men and horses; the sole victim of the concentrated fire of the eight Servian guns being one horse! As Colonel O'Callaghan says, "a better comparison of the nature of the two projectiles, time shrapnel and percussion common, could scarcely be made. Both were used under most favourable conditions; that is to say, the shrapnel were used with nerve and consummate skill while the common were favored with ground that might be described as ideal."

When artillery officers think of the tremendous effect their guns may produce in the day of battle provided their men have been taught to make the most of them, it is difficult to imagine their being satisfied with anything short of absolute proficiency. The only way of attaining this is to make it the rule that, at every drill parade of the battery or brigade, one or more positions shall be taken up for coming into action under service conditions, with regard not only to the selection of the positions and the manœuvring of the batteries up to them, but to the carrying out of all details. Shells and cartridges should be brought up to the guns, fuzes bored and set, the guns accurately laid, puffs of powder burst to test observations of fire, and spare numbers told off for the service of ammunition from the second line of wagons, and from ammunition columns when the latter are on parade. Believe me, it is only by a constant repetition of these exercise during peace time that the combination of quickness and accuracy, which alone will ensure success, can be attained. Reports from England show that the batteries at home are improving in these respects, and I think you must allow that, with the older soldiers and the more liberal establishments of horses and carriages available in India, the batteries out here may reasonably be expected not to fall behindhand, but rather to lead the way in all matters connected with practical efficiency in the field.

Whenever I have had an opportunity of addressing a number of batteries at a practice camp, I have dwelt on the extreme importance of good shooting, because that is after all the principal object for which Artillery is maintained. But it is also very necessary that the horses, mules, and draught bullocks should be carefully looked after, especially the first in the mounted branch of the Regiment. Last year I noticed many batteries the horses of which did not carry as much flesh as they ought; this year shows an improvement in this respect, and I specially commend the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery which took part in the recent Cavalry manœuvres and which proved by the manner in which the horses went through unusually hard work that they had been well cared for and that stable supervision had been efficiently carried out. In campaigns in this part of the world, difficulties about forage are almost certain to arise; and if Majors of batteries cannot keep their horses in good condition when every thing is in their favor, what will be the state of the animals when they get whole instead of crushed grain—bhoosa instead of hay—and perhaps very little of anything they have been accustomed to eat? It is not for me to instruct in stable management. All I can do is to draw attention to the fact there are many batteries in India, in which the condition of the horses could not be improved, showing what can be done by a good horsemaster. I may, however, mention for the benefit of those who have not been so long in India as I have, that the Australian horse thrives better in the summer with little grain and with a liberal allowance of grass or hay. With judicious management and care, this method of feeding results in horses being in healthy condition during the hot season, and full of muscle and flesh in the cold weather, notwithstanding trying marches and long hours of work at camps of exercise.

What all Majors of Horse and Field Artillery should aim at is to have their horses in good working order, and their men so skilled in shooting that, on coming into action after a long and hard march, the enemy's range could be found with but little difficulty or delay, and once found a deadly fire of shrapnel could be poured upon whatever part of the position the General in command might direct. The infantry portion of the force would thus be enabled to advance in comparative safety to the attack; or if the guns belonged to the Horse Artillery, the Cavalry to which they were attached would have the advantage of delivering their charges against broken squadrons, and unmolested by the enemy's guns.

I am afraid you will think I have made you a very long speech, but the subject we are considering is one about which I am deeply interested. The British Army is so small, and the duties devolving on it are so extensive and onerous, that I am anxious to see every branch of the service raised to the highest pitch of efficiency. In war big battalions are not everything—much depends on the leading of the officers—much on the fighting instincts and preliminary training of the men. In former campaigns British troops have been distinguished for their courage, their tenacity of purpose, and their skill in the use of their arms. If these qualities can be maintained and developed, and if each Regiment in Her Majesty's Army—and not least the Royal Regiment to which you and I have the honor to belong—is determined to uphold its reputation as a fighting unit, we may reasonably hope to emulate in the future the glorious traditions of the past.

## RIOTING BY ARABS AT KEAMARI.

Before the Harbour Magistrate has had a chance of disposing of the case of rioting by Arabs on board the s. s. Kilwa last month on the steamers passage to this Port (in consequence of which the Chief Engineer of the vessel in self defence fired at his assailant with a revolver, the bullet penetrating his stomach and being extracted from the back) a second case of rioting by Arabs has cropped up and is now being tried by the Harbour Magistrate at Karachi. From particulars as we have been able to gather from a gentleman who was present, it seems that, on Saturday morning last an Arab belonging to a bugla lying at anchor outside the Harbour was seen coming ashore by the men of another bugla lying in Harbour. These men had some disturbance with the aforesaid Arab, at Linga shortly before the departure of these vessels from that place. Bent upon venting their vengeance on the poor Arab, twelve of the crew of the bugla lying in Harbour armed themselves with tremendous clubs and pulled ashore in their jolly boat and met the object of their vengeance, on the Pier at Keamari, when without any ceremony whatever all twelve men rushed like furious on to the solitary Arab and belaboured him right and left with the tremendous club they were possessed of. Left alone without interference on the part of those present, the poor Arab would assuredly have been beaten to death. Fortunate however for him, assistance was near at hand, the police and boatmen on the Pier made a rush for the scene of the disturbance and with great difficulty eventually succeeded in wrenching the clubs from the rioters who were taken into custody. The Arab whom they had belaboured was simply black and blue all over and it was only by holding his arms over his head that he managed to ward off the blows that were aimed at it. The accused are being charged with rioting under Section 148 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused were released on bail.—*Sind Phœnix.*

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In recognition of the gallant conduct of the six female convicts at Port Blair in the Andamans, during the cyclone in which the Enterprise was lost, the Government of India have released the female jamadar Ghafuran, who directed the party in the work of rescue. Rewards in the shape of promotions and remissions of sentences have been also accorded to the other five women of the party.

A trial of the Sims-Edison dirigible torpedo was made on Wednesday, Dec. 16, on the Tyne, at Newcastle, before Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. Notwithstanding the very bad weather, it was shown that the torpedo could be successfully launched and controlled from a ship in motion, there being no fouling of the cables in any way. It is understood that there will be very shortly an exhibition before the Lords of the Admiralty at Stokes Bay.

## THE SAD DEATH OF MR HENVEY.

As the enquiry into the late lamentable shooting accident up here has been held, and Mr. Shillingford entirely exonerated from all blame, and as there are still various versions of the story going round, I think I should tell you briefly how it all occurred.

Mr. Henvey and Mr. S. J. Shillingford were spending the night in a tent near the forest (Wednesday night, 9th December). Shortly before midnight some Paharias came to tell them that the rogue elephant was feeding in some dhan khets, some ½ to ¾ of a mile away. Although Mr. Shillingford tried to dissuade Mr. Henvey from going, he insisted, and at last both went, and, as a matter of fact, saw the elephant feeding in a "tongue" of khet, on the further side of which was heavy forest (I have personally examined the place), and on the side where they were standing there was a high bank covered with jungle, and the land above this had a little cultivation, a good deal of sun grass and some jungle. There are two well-beaten tracks leading up the bank from the khets, some 120 yards apart—one leading up to a village, and the other (the northern one) to the waste land. Mr. Henvey wanted to stalk the elephant in the khets, but Mr. Shillingford absolutely refused to allow him to do so. The natives suggested that they should go with torches to the forest side of the elephant and drive him up towards the bank, when he would certainly take one of the two tracks, as he had done before when driven in the same way. Mr. Shillingford agreed to this, and posted Mr. Henvey at the southern or village track, and himself, at the northern, thus standing 120 yards apart with their backs to each other. The natives did as they had promised. Mr. Shillingford saw the elephant come towards him, and disappear into the deep shadow at the foot of his track. Shortly afterwards there was a rustling and movement of the jungle by the track which Mr. Shillingford and the natives naturally thought was the elephant. The natives whispered "Fire! fire!" and at last began to bolt, Mr. Shillingford himself retiring a few paces. As the movement came nearer at last, in the excitement he fired, and almost immediately heard a Eurpean cry out, "My God!" and running down found that he had shot poor young Henvey in the thigh. Mr. Henvey, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the natives, who absolutely refused to go with him, had gone alone down his track, wandered along the dhan khets, passing, we must suppose, close to the elephant, and was making his way up Mr. Shillingford's track when the accident occurred.

Everything was done that was possible to stop the bleeding. He was put on a plank stretcher and carried to the tent, while after infinite trouble and large promises men were sent off to the neighbouring gardens and the European doctors. Two native doctors were soon on the spot. Mr. Macgillycuddy, of Sathkhya, went down with coolies, etc., and Mr. Henvey was carried to that garden. The European doctors who lived some miles away were on the spot by eight, but even then the bleeding had gone on so long that the case was nearly hopeless. Mr. Henvey got weaker and weaker, and quietly passed away at 12-40 p.m. on Thursday, just twelve hours after the accident, conscious almost to the last. It is gratifying to know that he repeatedly assured Mr. Shillingford that the fault lay with him in leaving his place without waving.

The poor fellow's remains were interred in the Planters' Cemetery at Rangamatti on the 11th, Friday, and were followed to the grave by nearly fifty Europeans.

The cemetery is in a corner of the Ramgamatti Garden walled in and kept in good order by the Europeans living near. I may here mention that neither of the gentlemen had ever been in the day time to the place where the accident occurred.—*Englishman.*

## IN THE CHIN HILLS.

Gungaw, 6th January. In my last telegram I gave you an account of our march to Tonwa. On the 29th the column marched out of Tonwa at 10 a.m., and after climbing a hill 4,200 feet, descended 2,000 feet to the Zahor stream again, a distance of 6 miles, and camped in a dense bamboo jungle on the banks of the stream, where there was not much room available, but it was the only camping ground that could be found. Lofty hills rose up and enclosed us on all sides. Down below it was cold dark and damp, and no doubt exceedingly deadly. Even our small column was hard put to it to find room to shelter everyone. The guns had some difficulty in getting down the steep hillside. The Pioneers had frequently to zig-zag the path. There is a good deal of sickness among the coolies and followers and some of the troops including two officers, are down with fever. We were able to give the sick fresh meat rations from goats obtained from Tonwa.

The 30th was another long and trying march of ten miles. On leaving camp the column had to climb up 3,000 feet.—The part was very steep and the Pioneers had to zig-zag it a good deal before the battery could tackle it. This, and the slow progress of the coolies and dandies, delayed the column a good deal, and the rear guard did not reach camp till after midning. We encamped two miles below Shirkwa, which is a very large Chin village, perched up on a hill 5,000 feet high. The camp was on a fine open bit of hillside, quite free from jungle, a hill stream running about 50 feet below. It was intensely cold at night, the temperature falling several degrees below freezing point. This morning the water in our basins was frozen over and the ground was covered with hoar frost. It seems quite incongruous amidst all this cold to see the Chins strolling about in a half naked condition, what they do wear being thin cotton cloths. This fine bracing climate ought to do us all good, and help everyone to shake off the fever contracted in the Tarai below. To-day the column marched three miles and encamped on a spur 4,000 feet high on the north of the village. The guns had considerable difficulty in getting through the village, owing to the narrow entrance tunnel of the village. This had to be enlarged before the Battery could pass through. The chiefs of all the surrounding villages have come in to see the Political Officer, who is now arranging with the commanding officer of the expedition, the plan of operations for the next few weeks. The path up to Shirkwa is very steep; and two of the battery mules fell over the khud one being killed and the other being seriously damaged. Since our arrival here the Shirkwas have delivered over to us five Burmese captives. There are still a few left, whom the Political Officers expect they will hand over in a few days.—*Pioneer.*

## THE OKHARA COLLISION.

The case against the assistant station master of Satghara, who is charged with negligence and causing the recent collision near Okhara, on the North-Western Railway, was heard by the Deputy Commissioner, of Montgomery, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Lahore. Among the most important witnesses were Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gomel, who stated that the accused was not over-worked as there was a sufficient staff at Satghara. A signaller had been asked for to assist the station master and not the accused, who had also been guilty of breaking the rules of the railway in entrusting "line clear" clips to a menial, and in cancelling "line clear" before getting them back. On the other side, three previous station masters of Satghara deposed that the accused's work was heavy, as besides night work he had to assist during the day. The station books confirmed this. The sweeper and pointsman of Satghara deposed that the mail train passed the station against the signals, and the sweeper swore the driver snatched "line clear" from him. Counsel for the prisoner addressed the court maintaining that no negligence had been proved. The accused merely sent out "line clear" to be delivered to anybody. The court gives its decision to-day.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

January 10.

State of International Communication.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted. Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post. No extra charge. No extra address.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Perim-Assab Cable.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The current Bulletin of the American Geographical Society contains an account by Mr. Carl Lumholtz of his explorations in Northern Mexico, to which we have before alluded. The most remarkable cave dwellings he examined are those at the headwaters of the Piedras Verdes River, 6,850ft. above the sea-level. The caves contain villages, or clusters of deserted houses, made of porphyrypulp three stories high, and fitted with small windows, doors in the shape of a cross, and sometimes even stone staircases. The caves are situated from 100ft. to 200ft. above the bottom of a canon, and the largest is 50ft. in height. Some of them on the shady side of the canon have been reserved for sepulture, and Mr. Lumholtz found a number of bodies in these mummified by the saltpetre of the rock. In some cases the features, hair, and eyebrows were still perfect, and photographs were taken of them. From these, it appears that the ancient cavedwellers were a small people with very soft wavy hair, and resembling the existing Moqui Indians, who like the Zunis, have a tradition to the effect that they formerly came from the south.

The district is full of mounds, from which the explorer unearthed many jars and flint implements. Some of the jars are decorated, and of very curious shape. The mounds contain houses under the earth and the relics were always found near dead bodies, which had been buried under the floor. Mr. Lumholtz thinks these skeletons belonged to an earlier people than the cliff or cave dwellers; but who they were is a mystery.

The Moqui Indians, we may remark, were formerly called "Welsh Indians" by the American trappers, who described them as being fairer than the other tribes, and supposed them to be the descendants of some of Prince Madoc's followers. Individuals among them were white, with light hair; but these were probably Albinos. The Navajos, who inhabited the same part of the country, were also sprinkled with Albinos. Ruxton, in his "Adventures in Mexico," relates a curious incident in connection with these Indians. When he arrived at Fort Leavenworth in the United States with a Moqui, or Navajo blanket, over his hunting-shirt, an old negro woman, after carefully inspecting its gaudy pattern, exclaimed, "That's a Welsh blanket; I know it by the woof!" She had lived with a welsh family in Virginia or another of the Southern States, and had learned their method of weaving, which was the same as that displayed in the Moqui blanket.

The Journal of the Camera Club for December contains a paper by Mr. G. L. Addenbrooke, on the advantages of aluminium for photographic lenses and the metal parts of cameras. Being so light it reduces the weight of the fittings to nearly one-third. He suggests its use in place of wood for the dark slides, and also for developing dishes, as it is very little affected by the chemicals employed in photography. Any compounds that might be formed would not vitiate the picture.

The first scientific account of the great earthquake in Japan has been given by Professor John Milne, the well-known seismologist, of the University of Tokio. Mr. Milne was awakened at 6-38 a.m. on October 28th last by the oscillations of his house, which produced a sense of dizziness and nausea. As recorded by his bracket seismograph, this continued for ten or twelve minutes. On examining these instruments, he found that they were acting very imperfectly, and failing to record the horizontal displacements, which in this case were accompanied by vertical motions.

Mr- Milne's letter, which has appeared in *Nature*, and is dated November 7, bears witness to the admirable self-command of the Japanese. There was no panic among the people of the district, although the earthquakes were in progress when he wrote, and no helplessness from hysteria or mental prostration. They hear the "boom" announcing a shock, and "run laughing into the middle of the street." "As to what happens with Europeans under like circumstances," says Mr. Milne, "I must leave readers to consult history." Foreign buildings of brick and stone have suffered severely; cotton mills have fallen in, and their chimney stacks have broken at half their height. Cast iron columns supporting bridges have snapped near their bases: masonry piers have been destroyed in a similar manner; embankments have been shot away, brick arches have collapsed, and railway lines have been twisted into snaky folds and vertical waves. In the cuttings near the hills, however, the railway track is unaffected. Here and there a Japanese temple or castle has escaped destruction, owing Mr. Milne thinks, to the superior quality of the woodwork and jointing. The greatest havoc has taken place on the Okazaki-Gifu plain, where the opening of crevasses, the spurting of mud and water, the falling in of river banks, and other phenomena, marked the violence of the earthquake.

The finest whetstone are said to be those made of novoculite, and altered schist found in Arkansas. It is of a flinty nature, and occurs with limestone in a hill 500 feet high. The stone is pure white and so hard that it must be cut with diamond dust a process which makes the hones expensive, but for sharpening razors, knives, and other keen tools they are unmatched.

The calorimetric shell of M. Berthellot, which is so useful in estimating the value of combustibles, has now been greatly reduced in price owing to substitution of enamel for the inner lining of platinum. Its cost has thus been lowered from £80 to 4.

Mr. Edison is well-know to have original ideas on physical matters. Here is his latest utterance on the ether:—"As for the ether which speculative science supposes to exist, I don't know anything about it. Nobody has discovered anything of the kind. In order to make their theories hold together, they have, it seems to me, created the ether. But the ether imagined by them is unthinkable to me. I don't say I disagree with them, because I don't pretend to have any theories of that kind, and am not competent to dispute with speculative physicists. All I can say is my mind is unable to accept the theory. The ether they say is as rigid as steel and as soft as butter. I can't catch on to that idea."

"I believe there are only two things in the universe," he goes on, "matter and energy. Matter I can understand to be intelligent, for man himself I regard as so much matter. Energy I know can take various forms and manifest itself in different ways. I can understand also that it works not only upon, but through matter. What this matter, what this energy is, I do not know." Vital energy is a still greater puzzle to him, and he believes that until we can like nature, "make electricity out of disturbed air the more delicate task of manufacturing vital energy, so that it can be bottled and sold at the family grocery store, will have to be deferred."

Professor Blake of the Kansas State University is credited with an explanation of Colonel Dryenforth's artificial rain making which is not confined to himself, as it was discussed on this side of the water some time ago. It is that the rain is produced by the smoke and gasses of the explosives rather than by the mechanical shock. Mr. Aitken, the Scotch meteorologist, proved some years ago that dust and smoke had the property of condensing water vapour on their particles and thus producing mists and fogs or clouds.

Professor Hermann Wogner and Dr. Sup[illegible] given the following estimate of the populati[illegible] world according to the latest statistics. In [illegible] cluding Iceland Nova Zembla, and the At[illegible] there are3, 756,850 square miles of te[illegible] by 3,57,379,000 persons giving a densit[illegible] the square mile. In Asia (without the [illegible] the corresponding figures are 17,044,182; [illegible] 48. In Africa (excluding Madeira, &c) [illegible] 11,277,325; 163,953,000; 14. In America [illegible] the Polar Islands) they are 14,801,400; 121,[illegible] 8. In Australia (the Mainland and Tasmani[illegible] are 2,971,440; 3,230,000; 1. In the Oceanic Is[illegible] they are 7,33,120; 7,420,000; 10. In the Polar [illegible] gions they are 1,730,830; 80,400; 3. The total are[illegible] of these continents is 52,315,147 square miles, with a population of 1,479,729,400, and a total density of 28 to the square mile.

The steamship Ratho, which has been built by Palmer, of Jarrow, is fitted with the boiler tubes of M. Lerne, which have ribs of steel running inside them like radii in order to gather more heat from the flame within the tube, and thus warm the water around them more effectually. The Ratho is the first English cargo boat to adopt these tubes.

The piassava of Bahia is the fibre from the leaf sheaves of the palm *Attalea fun-ifera*, and is much used in making bass brooms and brushes. A similar product is obtained from the palm *Leopoldinia piassava of Para.* These sources are, however, becoming exhausted, and it is satisfactory to learn that a substitute has been found in the fibres of the leaf stalk or petiole of the palm *Raphia vinifera*, which flourishes in tropical Africa. It is known commercially as the African piassava or Lagos bass.

## GILGIT, HUNZA, AND NAGYR.

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. LEITNER.

A representative of Reuter's Agency interviewed Dr. Leitner at his residence at Woking, on Dec. 13, with the object of eliciting some information on the subject of the Hunza and Nagyr tribes, with whom the British forces are at present in conflict.

Dr. Leitner, it is needless to say, is the well-known discoverer of the races and languages of Dardistan (the country between Kabul and Kashmir), which he so named when sent on a linguistic mission by the Punjab Government in 1864, at a time when the various independent tribes, including Hunza and Nagyr, had united in order to turn the troops of the Maharaja of Kashmir out of Gilgit. At that time it was considered that the treaty of 1846, by which Great Britain sold Kashmir to the Maharaja, had confined him to the Indus as his eastward boundary, and had therefore rendered his occupation of Gilgit an encroachment, and breach of duty.

Dr. Leitner, although the country was in a state of war, which is not favourable to scientific research, managed to collect a mass of information, and a fine ethnographical collection, which is at the museum at Woking. He has also made many friends in the country, and is doubtless the highest, if not the only, authority regarding these countries.

Dr. Leitner, who was quite unprepared for to-day's visit, said that the relations which he had kept up with the natives of Gilgit, Hunza, Nagyr, and Yasin forced him to the conclusion that a conflict had been entered into which might have easily been avoided by a little more sympathy and knowledge, especially of the Nagyr people. Indeed, it was not a light matter that could have induced the venerable Chief of Nagyr to make common cause with his hereditary foe of Hunza, unless he feared that the British threatened their respective independence.

Not many weeks ago Dr. Leitner received a letter from the Chief of Nagyr, in which he recommended to his kind attention his son, now in Kashmir, on the ground that he, even more so than any other member of his numerous family, was a well-wisher to the British Government. At that time the Chief could not have had any feelings of animosity, although he might have protested, together with his rival of Hunza, against the British occupation of Chalt. In fact, it was not true that Nagyr and Hunza were really subject to Kashmir, except in the vague way in which these States constantly recognised the suzerainty of a neighbouring Power in the hope of getting substantial presents for their offerings of a few ounces of gold dust, a couple of goats, or baskets of apricots, &c. Thus Chitral, the ally of Great Britain, used to pay a tribute of slaves to the Ameers of Badakshan, but it would be absurd on that ground to render Chitral a part of Afghanistan, because Badakshan now, in a manner, belongs to Abdurrahman. Hunza again, sends a tribute to China and, in a general way, China is the only Power that ever had a shadow of claim on these countries, but it is a mere shadow. Dr. Leitner said the only policy for Great Britain is, in the words of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy, "to maintain and strengthen all the indigenous Governments." This policy he would extend to the triangle which has Peshawur for its base, and thereby interpose a series of almost impregnable mountainous countries which would be sufficiently defended by the independence of their inhabitants. If Circassia could oppose Russia for thirty years, even although Russia had the command of the Black Sea, how much more effective would be the resistance of the innumerable Circassias which Providence had placed between ourselves and the Russian frontier in Asia? We ought to have made these tribes look upon us as a distant, but powerful friend, ready to help them in an emergency, but now by attacking two of them we caused Russia to be looked upon as the coming Saviour; indeed, the people of Wakhan on the Pamir side of Hunza were already doing so, whilst Shignan and Roshan, which had been almost depopulated by our friends, the Afghans, had already begun to emigrate into Russian territory. Here Dr. Leitner added that the Russian claims through Bokhara were as illusory as those of Kashmir, and historically even less founded than those of China. Indeed, no one had a right to these countries except the indigenous people and chiefs who inhabited them, and in this scramble for the regions round the Pamir, great Britain was simply breaking down her natural defences by stamping out the independence of native tribes and making military roads, for it was the absence of those roads on the British side that rendered it impossible to an invader to do England any real harm or to advance on India proper.

Asked why the trouble has broken out at the present time, Dr. Leitner said that he had been kept without information of the immediate cause, but he felt certain that it was owing to the attempt to construct a military road to Hunza, whereby England would only facilitate the advent of a possible invader from that direction, besides making Hunza throw in its lot with that invader. It was perfectly untrue, as alleged in some of the Indian papers, that the Nagyris were kidnappers, and that our attack would be an advantage to the cause of anti-slavery. The fact was just the other way. Kidnapping had been stopped in 1869 as far as Hunza was concerned.

The Nagyris never raided at all; Chitral also gave up selling his Shiah subjects into slavery when the markets of Badakshan were closed, but now the confusion caused by the English and Russian advance. Hunza had again taken to raiding and Chitral to selling slaves. As for Nagyr, the case was quite different; they were an excellent people and very quiet, so much so that Colonel Biddulph, the resident, described them as "noted for timidity and incapacity for war," whereas in his "Tribes of the Hindu Kush" he also states that the people of Hunza are not war-like in the sense in which the Afghans are said to be so. No doubt, the Nagyris dislike war, but would fight bravely if driven to do so. Colonel Biddulph adds, "They are settled agricultural communities, proud of the independence they have always maintained for fourteen centuries, hemmed in by lofty mountains, and living under rulers who boast of long, unbroken descent from princes of native blood." He also bears testimony to the fact that "the Nagyr people were never concerned in these raids, and slavery does not exist among them." At the same time Dr. Leitner fully admitted that the Hunza people were not a model race, since they used to be desperate raiders and kidnappers, and very immoral and impious. The father of the present king used to dance in a state of drunkenness in the mosque; but, on the other hand, we were not bound to be the reformers of Hunza by pulling down one of the bulwarks to our Indian empire. Hunza was a picturesque country in every sense; it was nominally governed by fairies: ecstatic women were the prophetesses of the tribe, recounted its past glories, and told what was going on in the neighbouring valleys, so that they were its historians and journalists as well as its prophetesses. No war was undertaken unless the fairies gave their consent, and the chief fairy, Yudeni, who protects the "Tham" (a Chinese title for the Rajah), has no doubt already struck the sacred drum in order to call the men of the country to defend the "Heaven-born," as their Chief is called. The two "Thams" of Hunza and Nagyr, who have a common ancestry, are also credited with the power of causing rain, and there would certainly appear to be some foundation for this remarkable superstition.

The two tribes are great polo players; archery on horseback is common amongst them, and they are very fair ibex hunters.

The people of Nagyr are as pious and gentle as those of Hunza are the contrary. Their language went b[illegible]ck to simple sounds as indicative of a series of [illegible]an relations or experiences, and clearly showed [illegible] the customs and associations of a race were at [illegible]s of so-called rules of grammar. Nothing [illegible]onderful than their language could be con[illegible] went to the root of human thought as [illegible] language, but the language had already [illegible] foreign influences between 1866, when [illegible] Rajah of Nagyr taught him, and 1886, [illegible]n of the Rajah continued his lessons.

[illegible]gion, the Hunzas are Mulais, a mys[illegible]al sect, akin to the Druses of the [illegible] curious rites, and practically in[illegible]ined a few pages of their secret [illegible]hich throws much light on the [illegible]d "assassins" during the [illegible] are pious Mahommedans of

[illegible] map accompanying his [illegible] After comparing it w[illegible]d British maps, that of [illegible]learest information not [illegible] where all the places [illegible] are marked, but als[illegible] Pamirs, thus anticipatin[illegible] and native itineraries t[illegible]ntly been settled geogra[illegible]nogra- phical frontier[illegible] the Turki-speaking n[illegible] (now Russian); to the [illegible] Afghan); to the [illegible] (ourselves); and to th[illegible] Mountains, dividing o[illegible] or Mongolia[illegible] influence[illegible] river courses throu[illegible] the Pamir, its plateaus, v[illegible]eys, and mou[illegible] unmaintainabl[illegible] demarcatio[illegible] transgressed b[illegible] shepherds u[illegible] the whole of the Pamirs toge[illegible] hunting-ground, are, no doubt, if neutralised by the three Powers concerned, the best possible frontier, as a "no man's land" and a perfect "neutral zone." "What matters," continued Dr. Leitner, "if the passes are easy of access on the Russian side, it is on the descent, and on the ascent on our side, that almost insuperable difficulties begin. Where we are now fighting in Hunza-Nagyr only the low state of the river, which divides Hunza from Nagyr, enables us to make a simultaneous advance on both. Otherwise we should have to let ourselves man by man down from one edge of rock to another, and if we miss this footing be whirled away in the most terrible torrent imagination can conceive. Why, then, destroy such a great defence in our favour if Hunza is kept friendly, as it so easily can be, especially with the pressure exercised on it by the Nagyris, whose forts frown on those of Hunza all down the river that separates their countries? I cannot conceive anything more wanton or suicidal than the present advance, even if we should succeed in removing one of the most important landmarks in the history of the human race by shooting down the handful of Nagyris and Hunzas that oppose us. They preserve the pre-historic remnants of legends and customs that explain much that is still obscure in the life and history of European races. A few hundred pounds a year judiciously spent and the promise of the withdrawal of the Gilgit agency, which was already once before attacked when under Colonel Biddulph, would be a far better way of securing peace than shooting down with Gatlings and Martini-Henry rifles people who defend their independence within their crags with bows, arrows, battleaxes, and a few muskets, and the promise of the withdrawal of the Gilgit agency might be made contingent upon the increase of the number of hostages belonging to the Chiefs'f amilies that are now annually sent to Kashmir as a guarantee of friendly relations.

The Hanzas and Nagyris are not to be despised as foes; they are very good marksmen. In 1886, when the Kashmir troops thought they had cleared the plain before the Gilgit Fort entirely of enemies, and not a person was to be seen outside it, the tribesmen woule glide along the ground unperceived behind a stend pushed in front of them, and resting their old flint muskets on them shot off the Maharajah's sepoy whenever they showed themselves outside the fort. Indeed, it was this circumstatance that induced Dr. Lietner to abandon the protection of the fort and make friends with the tribesmen outside. All the tribes desired was to be left alone in their mountain-fastnesses. They had sometimes internecine feuds, but would unite against a common foe. It was merely emasculating their powers of resistance to subject them either on the one side to Bokhara, which meant Russia, or to Afghanistan or Kasmir, which meant Great Britain, or to China, which meant dependence on a Power that might be utilised any day against Great Britain after the completion of the trans-Siberian railway. Diplomatists, frontier delimitation commissions, and officers, both British and Russian, anxious for promotion, had, continued Dr. Lietner, created the present confusion, and it was now high time to rely rather on the physical obstacles that guaranteed the safety alike of the British, Russian, and Chinese frontiers than on the chapter of political accidents.

Dr. Leitner, in conclusion, expressed his conviction from his knowledge of the people concerned that anyone with a sympathetic mind could get them to do anything in reason, but that encroachments, whether overt or covert, would be resisted to the utmost. Indeed, England's restlessness had brought on the present trouble.

In 1866, he stated, the very name of Russia was unknown in these parts, and in 1886 was only known to a few. Yet the Anglo-Indian Press in both these years spoke of Russian intrigues among the tribes. He did not fear them as long as the Indian Empire relied on its natural defences, its inner strength, and on justice to its Chiefs and people, and as long as its policy with the tribes was guided by knowledge and good feeling.

## RUSSIA AND INDIA: A COMPARISON.

Surg.-Gen. Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., gave an address on "Famine," on Dec. 16, at a meeting of the London Epidemiological Society, in the course of which a reference was made to the famine in Russia. It had been reported that the local administrations were quite unable to cope with the situation, and in the meantime greedy and unscrupulous speculators were taking advantage of the starving condition of the people. Abuses in the purchase and distribution of grain were heard of so that comparatively well-to-do people were receiving unneeded help, while the poverty-struck peasants were dying of hunger. It had even been stated that the officials in charge of the famine relief measures, robbed the starving peasantry. As was well known, the humblest official in Russia often asserted his right to a bribe; but it was to be hoped that such right would be waived in famine time. People were endeavouring to exist on the boiled leaves of the potato, on putrid black bread, on boiled grass, and on the refuse of beetroot after sugar had been extracted. Stores of grain, it was reported, were locked up by the *Koolaks* or middlemen. The only gleam of satisfaction came from South Russia, when the Red Cross Society began its house to house visiting, relief in kind being distributed daily. Sir William Moore had seen several famines in India. He had seen the people digging for roots, he had seen them dying by the roadsides, and in the jungle, and he had seen their corpses partially devoured by beasts and birds. This was principally in the native states of India at a time when there was a famine of grass, grain, and water, so that beasts of burden could not be used to convey food, and in those days there was no railway. But he had not seen in the worst famine in India, such conditions as had been reported from Russia. The Government of India had declared, on the occasion of the famine in Bengal, that no person should, if it were possible to prevent it, die from want of food. And, although it was not possible to prevent deaths from starvation altogether there was no doubt that millions of lives had been saved during Indian famines by the energetic action of the Government and of the Government officials. Even those who were not directly concerned in the administration of the country took their share in famine work. For example, Colonel (now General) Carnell, then commanding the Erinpoora Irregular Force, collected a thousand starving children from the villages, and the Rev. Mr. Schubred, of the Presbyterian Mission, housed, fed, and educated 300 famine children. Although there might be some peculation of grain in India, it was a mere nothing to went goes on in Russia, if the reports were correct. And, although Indian grain dealers were perhaps little better than their neighbour when their interests were involved, still Sir William Moore had seen these dealer distributing doles of grain to the famine stricken—not once, but hundreds of times. The Indian Administration would appear better able to cope with famine than the Russian Adminitration. It appears that some twenty-five years ago, when local government was instituted in Russia, money taxation was required instead of payment in grain. Before this change every village had its reserve magazine of grain. Now the grain is sold to the middlemen, in order that the peasantry may have money for taxes and *vodka*. Money instead of payment in grain is also required in India, excepting in some of the Native States. It is true that the cultivators get in debt to the Indian *shroffs* or money-lenders; but these people do not make a system of buying up the grain, which is in the hands of the grain merchants. Neither do the Indian peasantry drink *vodka* although they may take opium, which does not do them half so much harm, and although of late years they are more disposed to frequent the *arrack* shops than of yore. And *arrack* is a mild spirituous liquor compared with Russian *vodka*. But the reason why the administration of India is superior to that of Russia is to be found in the fact that the administrators of India are English gentlemen, supplemented by Indian gentlemen, the one idea of all of whom is their duty to the State and their duty to the people, their capabilities and conduct being recognised by the State in the essential matters of a fair day's pay for a fair day's labour. The system of famine relief in India is usually the formation of famine camps, and putting the people to work on some object of public utility. In this way much-needed roads, tanks, &c., have been formed. The Government have usually appointed officials, medical, sanitary engineering, police, and administrative, for the control of these camps and works; and well have these officials done their work. But we read that in Russia, when the Czar gave instructions for the distribution of relief to the famine-stricken districts, the officials were unable to carry out the orders. It was previously stated that the Government of India said no person should be allowed to die from the want of food, if it could possibly be avoided. Nevertheless, many persons have died from want of food, but this was not the fault of the Government nor of the officials, but the fault of the people themselves, who did not apply for relief until they were so far gone in the various stages of starvation, or in the disease which starvation causes that the food given them at the last was insufficient to renovate the system from the condition into which it had been brought from want of food. In the future, extension of irrigation, extension of railways by which food may be expeditiously distributed and forest conservancy which induces rainfall, may be expected to conserve India from periodical famines.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade | | | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi | 30·944 | S E | 1 | 78·1 | 51·1 | 75 | ... | 0·10 | —0·60 |
| Agra | 30·043 | N E | 3 | 79·6 | 54·6 | 75 | .. | .. | —0·24 |
| Cawnpore | 30·011 | S S E | 1 | 78·0 | 47·0 | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| Allahabad | 30·043 | Calm. | 1 | 79·0 | 47·9 | 93 | .. | ... | —0·74 |
| Jhansi | 30·009 | S W | 2 | 80·9 | 55·2 | 65 | .. | ... | —0·26 |
| Jacobabad | 30·043 | N W | 3 | 79·4 | 46·1 | 65 | ... | ... | —0·01 |
| Karachi | 30·034 | N N E | 10 | 79·0 | 55·0 | 84 | .. | ... | —0·13 |
| Ajmere | 30·004 | S | 7 | 80·2 | 57·2 | 57 | .. | ... | —0·27 |
| Deesa | 30·014 | N N E | 9 | 89·2 | 56·9 | 44 | .. | ... | —0·15 |
| Rajkote | 30·029 | N W | 5 | 87·9 | 54·0 | 58 | ... | ... | —0·35 |
| Veraval | 30·005 | N | 6 | 79·4 | 56·2 | 71 | .. | ... | ... |
| Neemuch | 30·003 | E | 5 | 84·3 | 56·8 | 48 | .. | ... | —0·32 |
| Indore | 29·996 | S S E | 3 | 84·5 | 58·1 | 85 | ... | ... | —0·67 |
| Saugor | 30·013 | S E | 3 | 81·8 | 57·3 | 72 | .. | ... | —1·64 |
| Jubbulpur | 30·109 | Calm. | .. | 79·9 | 47·4 | 84 | .. | ... | —1·26 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·046 | N E | 7 | 82·3 | 54·3 | 60 | .. | ... | —1·31 |
| Khandwa | 30·031 | E | 2 | 87·2 | 56·1 | 50 | .. | ... | —1·08 |
| Raipur | 30·043 | Calm. | 2 | 81·0 | 55·3 | 68 | .. | ... | —1·09 |
| Nagpur | 30·055 | Calm. | 4 | 82·8 | 54·8 | 58 | .. | ... | —1·66 |
| Amraoti | 30·031 | E S E | 5 | 81·4 | 59·2 | 47 | .. | ... | —1·88 |
| Akola | 30·055 | E S E | 5 | 86·5 | 53·7 | 55 | .. | ... | —2·41 |
| Surat | 29·987 | S E | L | 89·1 | 61·0 | 72 | .. | ... | —0·18 |
| Malegaon | 30·027 | W N W | 5 | 89·4 | 55·1 | 62 | .. | ... | —1·40 |
| Bombay | 29·973 | N N E | 6 | 83·4 | 70·9 | 81 | .. | 0·01 | —0·86 |
| Poona | 30·044 | Calm. | 4 | 84·5 | 57·4 | 56 | .. | 0·02 | —1·64 |
| Sholapore | 30·047 | S E | 8 | 88·7 | 59·6 | 51 | .. | ... | —1·80 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·959 | N E | 5 | 85·9 | 66·4 | 74 | .. | 0·01 | —0·79 |
| Belgaum | 29·997 | E S E | 7 | 83·7 | 56·9 | 45 | .. | 1·51 | —0·49 |
| Goa | 29·963 | E S E | 7 | 86·1 | 69·4 | 81 | .. | .. | .. |
| Karwar | 29·951 | N E | 2 | 88·2 | 61·0 | 79 | .. | 0·54 | —2·61 |
| Mangalore | 29·961 | E | 3 | 91·3 | 66·9 | 55 | .. | 2·01 | —1·68 |
| Calicut | 29·946 | E N E | 7 | 85·3 | 66·6 | 74 | .. | 3·97 | —3·44 |
| Cochin | 29·914 | E | M | 88·3 | 70·6 | 71 | ... | 9·07 | —0·64 |
| Bangalore | 30·105 | E | 4 | 79·2 | 53·9 | 89 | ... | 0·66 | —5·81 |
| Secunderabad | 30·068 | E N E | 6 | 82·7 | 50·9 | 73 | .. | .. | —2·09 |
| Masulipatam | 30·038 | N N E | 5 | 82·1 | 64·6 | 74 | ... | .. | —8·27 |
| Bellary | 30·059 | S E | 3 | 87·0 | 59·5 | 72 | ... | 0·72 | —1·58 |
| Cuddapah | 30·053 | E S E | .. | 86·0 | 62·4 | 78 | ... | 0·53 | —6·40 |
| Madras | 30·017 | N N W | 11 | 81·7 | 69·2 | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore | 30·019 | N | 7 | 86·8 | 65·3 | 90 | .. | 1·45 | —4·38 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·990 | N N W | 7 | 83·6 | 66·9 | 75 | .. | 4·68 | —5·50 |
| Negapatam | 29·940 | N W | 13 | 84·9 | 69·7 | 85 | .. | 33·97 | +2·59 |
| Colombo. (8th Jan.) | 29·894 | N N E | 10 | 80·5 | 73·0 | 84 | 0·12 | 27·98 | +6·98 |

In column "Wind. rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

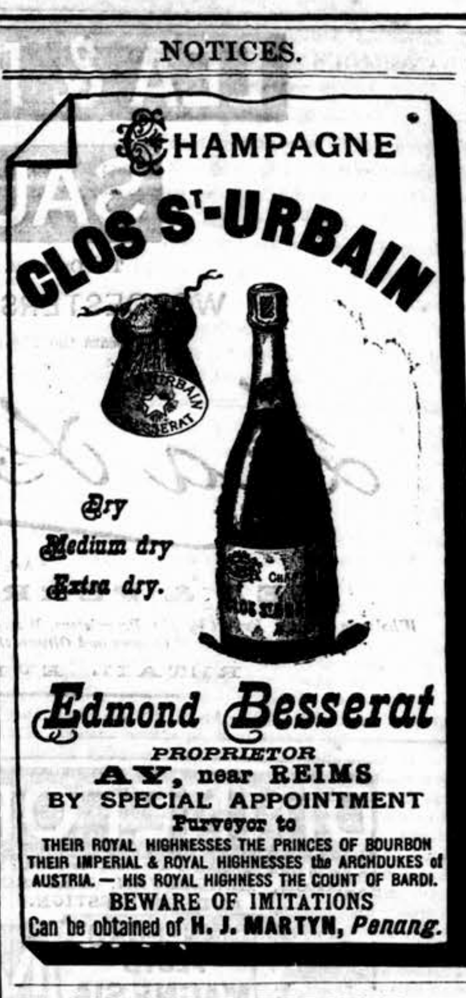
Pressure has increased slowly in Sind and Gujarat but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and at Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and moderate to brisk in other places. Readings are relatively high at Bangalore and low on and off the Malabar and South Coromandel Coasts and probably also in Ceylon. The baric gradients to the south of Lat. 16° are steep, while in other districts the readings are nearly uniform. The isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the north-westwards of Veraval in the Persian Gulf. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being considerable to the north of Lat. 24° and also at and in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. Abnormals indicate that an extensive area of low pressure lies over Rajputana, Central India, Sind, Gujarat and a portion of the North-West Provinces, and they also show a depression to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are feebly cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Negapatam, Madras and Karachi, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karachi and 8 at Deesa, Rajkot, Indore and Negapatam. The maximum temperature is above the normal in most places, the excess being greatest to the north of Lat. 22°. The highest maximum was 89°. at Deesa, Surat and Mangalore. Nights are comparatively very hot at most stations to the north of Lat. 22°, but elsewhere the variations appear to be small and insignificant. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (46°). Humidity continnes to change irregularly and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Cochin, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. A depression is shown by abnormals to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay and the weather is very unsettled there. The weather in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast is influenced by the disturbance, but is only slightly affected at present. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be generally fine.

*P. S.*—Telegram just received from Colombo reports "about half an inch of rain, velocity 14 miles per hour, a rough sea and a low barometer." This telegram confirms the depression to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay and, as the barometer is falling at Madras and Negapatam, the disturbance appears to be approaching the coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Suppose yourself the happy possessor of two millions of money. What would you do with it? Would you follow Mr. Paling's noble deed and build a sanatarium for the sick? or would you follow the lead of "Jubilee" Benson and play it up, and finish in a continental gaol? Fancy what could you do with two millions, you could visit and view the sights of the old and new worlds, you could keep a splendid establishment, have scores of servants at your back and call, you could keep your horses and your hounds, your guns, your yachts, your town and country houses, you could hunt, fish and travel and live a life of continual pleasure if—Oh! that "if" it always creeps in—if you had good health, and if you had bad health and could not enjoy your great possessions, what good would all the money and riches in the terrestrial would be worth to you? good health is the great desideratum—*preserve it while you have it* for it may be lost for ever if you neglect it. While on this subject we want a few serious words with you. Every man and woman is the centre of the world to himself, therefore look after yourself and those belonging to you, preserve your strength and take note of the small particulars of daily life. Wetwan to impress this particularly upon you—you, reader—we are addressing you personally—take care of the small signs of constitutional disturbance, don't neglect a simple headache because it is so general, such pains cannot be in a healthy organism, physical disturbance cannot be where all organs are performing their functions with clock work exactitude. Like a small spark spreading into a great conflagration, disease begins in a little way, so little that its first onslaught is frequently unnoticed, but it gradually extends, until too late. Take good advice, attack the first signs by a vigorous treatment with Clements Tonic, which so renovates and fertilises the blood, that it will quickly restore the impaired power of any organ or tissue. Clements Tonic is a scientific combination. Its therapeutic effects are proved. That it will allay and prevent disease is beyond all doubt, the praise bestowed on it over the signatures of the highest and most influential people in the land, will convince the most sceptical. Mr. F. Bagnell, Ravenhurst, Marrickville, N.S.W., write us: "Dear Sir,—Allow me to add my testimony to the many endorsements you have already received, proving the excellence of Clements Tonic. My wife has been suffering for the past two years from weakness and debility, and has tried many treatments without result, she, as a last resort commenced the use of Clements Tonic, and I am thankful to say the effect has been most gratifying, and I am firmly persuaded that it is a complete restoration of perfect health." A G. Taylor, Esq., M.L.A., writes:—"Parliament House," Sydney, November 13th, '90.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the benefits I have derived from the use of Clements Tonic, during a severe attack of dyspepsia and indigestion. It is a pleasent, palatable and effective remedy and should be used by every family. I shall always keep it by me in future.—A. G. Taylor." Another well-known man writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the merits and efficacy of Clements Tonic. Having been afflicted with extreme nervous debility and languor during the last 2 years, with weary and languid feelings in a morning, so much so that whilst dressing I should have to drop into a chair, eventually I commenced the use of Clements Tonic and am now restored to perfect health and vi[illegible] recommend it to all so afflicted.—Ja[illegible] Leonard, Renwick-street, Birkenhead, N.S.W." Send for full particulars to F. M. CLEMENTS, Newto[illegible], N.S.W.

## NOTICES.



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It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottles WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently recommended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

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TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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(*Perfectly harmless*)

**GOUT** The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

*Sold by all respectable Chemists*

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

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## QUINA-LAROCHE

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CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

**Also** prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

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## TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

**MATHEY-CAYLUS** Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

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**Capsules of Dr CLIN**

*Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize*

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental-affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

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**Dragees, Elixir & Syrup** are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

*A most agreeable food and of easy digestion*

**Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth**

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QUICKLY CURED BY

**FALIÈRES'** Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* »

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**Mathey-Caylus' Injection** has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

**MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION** have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

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## Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(*OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE*)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

**BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA,** and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co

*28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS*

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

**'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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**Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.**

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

## HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

*Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,* To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

*EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,* LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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**FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.**

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from MOTTERSHEAD & Co., F. F. PAINE and F. B. BENGER, 7, Exchange Street, Manchester.

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**ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH**

**COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!**

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**A positive relief and cure for**

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**Full directions on each bottle.**

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

**CHARLES COX & Co.,**

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CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives flexibility and strength to the voice.

**FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption,** no remedy approaches

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency-medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

**Takes the Lead.**

For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode, 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bear the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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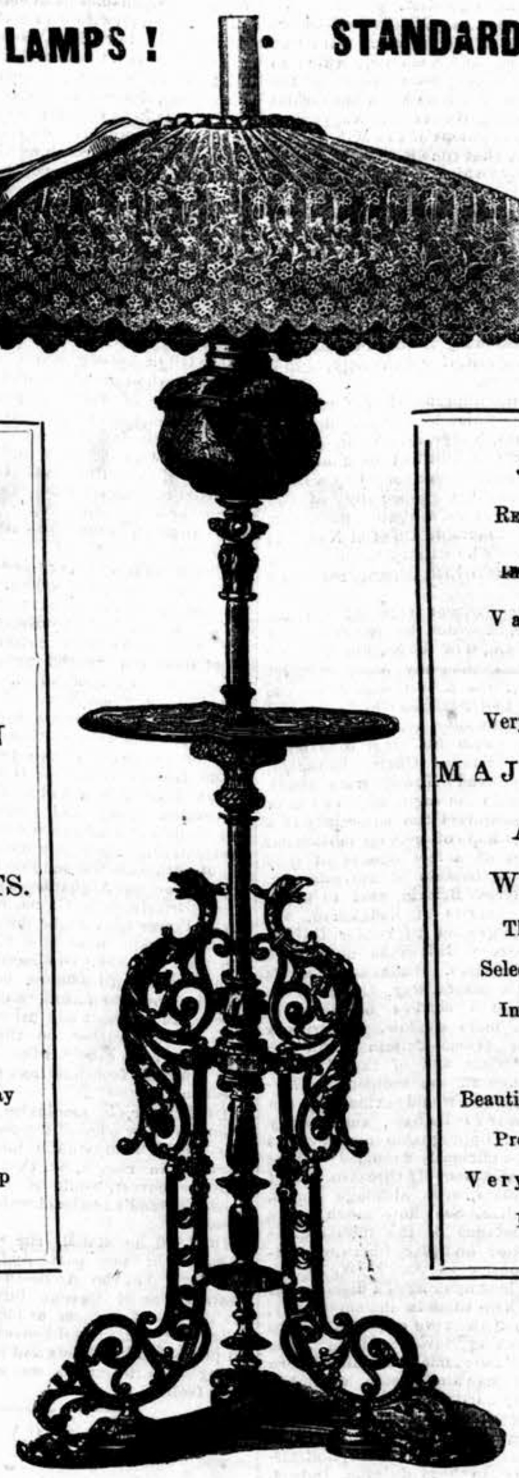
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF

**STANDARD LAMPS! STANDARD LAMPS!**

JUST RECEIVED Immense Variety of Beautiful BOHEMIAN GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS. The largest Stock and Selection in India. Beautiful Birthday Presents at Very Cheap Prices.



JUST RECEIVED Immense Variety of Very Pretty MAJOLICA ART WARE. The finest Selection ever Imported to India. Beautiful Wedding Presents at Very Cheap Prices.

No. 8067½.

*My Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent post-free to the Mofussil on application.*

LAMP WAREHOUSE:

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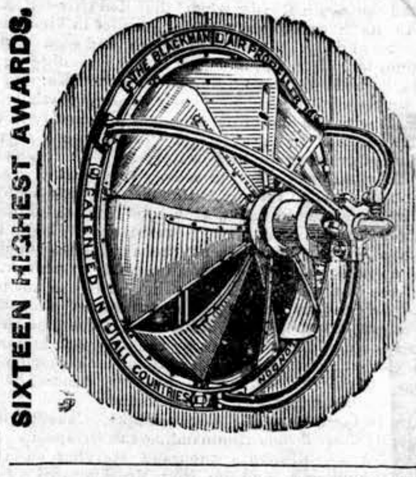

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## BLACKMAN Air Propeller.

**For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,**

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

**THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.**

*If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.*

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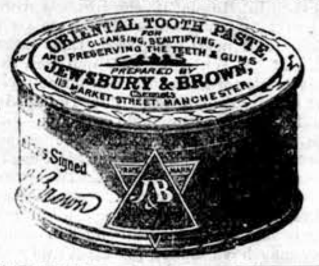
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PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN, 113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Signed Brown
J&B

## ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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**Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.**

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, a[illegible] quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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| Bahadur Regalias | Bahadur No. 1. |
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

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**MADRAS.**

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD AND COORG.

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NOTICES.

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BY

GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina."
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Regina Bouquet
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An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—

**NIGRITINE**

Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

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-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS**

— SOLD BY ALL —

STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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## NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS DISEASES, have received Testimonials from Three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the leading Physicians of nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says:—"PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

*For Full List & Particulars see New Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: Natural Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free from*

Pulvermacher's Galvanic Establishment

194, Regent Street, London, W.

[ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.]

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

## BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

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For **WEAK NERVES**

It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the **Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys,** whether hereditary or acquired. **Mr. C. B. HARNESS** (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed

**ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT**

**is guaranteed** to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Advice by letter free of charge.

For **TORPID LIVER**

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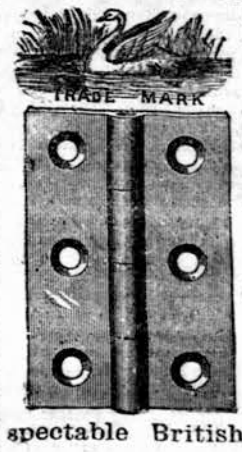
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**WROUGHT IRON HINGES**

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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